FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXII. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 21, 1839. [NO. 1159.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
BY EDWARD J. HALE,
At $2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.* ☜

50 BARRELS FISH, just received and for sale by BEVERLY ROSE.
August 12, 1839. 58-3w

Mr. Colton's Trial.

THE pamphlet, containing the Documents connected with this trial (including 'Presbuteros,') the Defence of Mr. Colton, and the Speeches of Members of the Presbytery, on both sides, will be published at this office on Saturday next. Subscribers will please send for their copies. A few surplus copies only for sale.

E. J. HALE.
Aug. 14, 1839.

ENTERTAINMENT.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having been satisfactorily engaged for more than three years in attending to a

BOARDING HOUSE,

Feels encouraged to say to the public, that her HOUSE and STABLES are well furnished for the reception and accommodation of those who may be pleased to call.

E. SMITH.

☞ All the STAGES arrive at and depart from my House, where Seats are secured, and no exertions spared to give general satisfaction to Passengers.

☞ My Residence is on the corner of Gillespie street, the Lot formerly occupied by Mrs. Barge, convenient to the Market and near the State Bank.

☞ The Raleigh Register, Wilmington Advertiser, Cheraw Gazette and Salisbury Watchman will insert the above 3 months, and forward their accounts to this Office.
Fayetteville, Aug. 14, 1839. 58-3m.

Morus Multicaulis.

I WILL continue to sell my Morus Multicaulis Trees, of which I have about three thousand, the roots at 20 cents, and the buds at one dollar and fifty cents per hundred, (which is one dollar less than the price in this market last fall,) if applied for by the 10th of October next. I have now Trees from the bud nearly seven feet high. I will furnish Silk Worm Eggs, without charge to persons purchasing my trees; and will agree to buy of them all the merchantable cocoons made from such eggs at the Baltimore prices.

I. WETMORE.
August 15, 1839. 59-tf.

SALT.

3500 BUSHELS of superior Alum SALT, afloat, and for sale by BARRY & BRYANT.
Wilmington, August 13, 1839. 58-3w

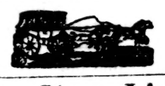
J. I. BRYAN,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Wilmington, N. C.

CONTINUES to give particular attention to the sale of LUMBER and TIMBER, as well as all other Consignments connected with a General Business. He hopes by expeditious sales and prompt returns, to merit a continuance of public patronage.
Wilmington, August 1839. 58-*tf*

Berkshire Pigs.

TWO black PIGS, (a boar and sow) said to be of the Berkshire breed, were received here a few days since from New York, by schr. Olive. No Bill of Lading, or advice respecting them being received here, the owner is requested to apply for them immediately to the Consignee of said vessel.

WM. H. LIPPITT.
Wilmington, August 10, 1839. 58-2w
[Pr. adv. $1.]



New Stage Line.

THE Subscribers have established a line of Stages, with the Mail, from Fayetteville to Warsaw Depot, on the Wilmington Rail Road, connecting with the cars on that Road both to Wilmington and to the North. They have good Stages, excellent Horses, and faithful Drivers, and will leave no effort untried to give public satisfaction. The following are the hours of departure and arrival:

Leave Fayetteville, Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday, at 4, P. M.—Arrive Saturday, Tuesday, and Thursday.

BAKER & BLOCKER, Proprietors.

☞ Under a late resolution of the Wilmington Rail Road Company, Passengers by this line are to be charged no more on the Steam Boats from Wilmington to Charleston than those who go through on their line.

The public is also informed that this is decidedly the most pleasant, expeditious and cheapest route between this place and Augusta.

From Fayetteville to Wilmington, 15 hours.
To Charleston in 30 hours, and
To Augusta in 40 hours

By this route travellers will only have the fatigue of 49 miles staging, and lose but one night's sleep.
Fayetteville, Jan. 1839. 271Ypd

Chewing Tobacco.

JUST received and for sale,
10 boxes fine old TOBACCO.
SAM'L. W. TILLINGHAST.
May 7, 1839. 44tf

For Liverpool—Direct.

A FIRST rate ship is now building at Philadelphia, by James Patton & Son, of suitable construction for our navigation, and is intended as a regular packet between this port and Liverpool. She is built of the best materials and finished in the best manner with comfortable accommodations for a reasonable number of passengers—will be ready to receive cargo in September. Gentlemen disposed to encourage this effort of direct trade may make engagement of freight or passage by applying to

HALL, McRAE & Co.

P. S.—This ship is the burden of 380 tons, substantially built in the most approved manner, coppered, copper fastened and salted on the stocks.—Supposed will carry about 4700 bbls. and not draw exceeding 13 feet water when deep loaded, will stand A. 1. and insure as low as any vessel in the States.
Wilmington July 23, 1839. 20-6t.

LAFAYETTE HOTEL,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT will be open after the 1st of August, under the management and direction of the Subscriber. The House has been thoroughly repaired, and will, in a few days, be well furnished; and every effort will be made to render it worthy of patronage.

EDWARD YARBROUGH.
July 30, 1839. 56tf

☞ The Augusta Chronicle (weekly,) Raleigh Register and Standard, Wilmington Advertiser, Greensborough Patriot, Salisbury Watchman, and Cheraw Gazette will insert the above three months and forward their accounts to the subscriber.

E. Y.

BARK!

THE Subscribers wish to contract for the delivery of from 100 to 200 cords of BARK.

L. S. BELDEN & CO.
March 20, 1839. 37tf

NEW GOODS.

I AM NOW RECEIVING my Stock of Spring and Summer

DRY GOODS,
Groceries, Hardware,
Paints, Dye Stuffs, Drugs, Medicines, &c. &c.,

All of which will be sold as usual on very liberal terms to *punctual dealers.*

C. J. ORRELL.
April 16, 1839. 41tf

BOLTING CLOTHS.

J. & J. KYLE have just received from the North, a large and general assortment of Anker BOLTING CLOTHS, equal to any made.
April 22, 1839. 42*tf*

The Subscriber

HAS lately received a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
Hardware, Hats, Shoes, &c.
—ALSO—

"Rowland's Mill Saws," Thomastown Lime, (unslacked.) No. 1 and pure White Lead, in Oil, Tanners', Linseed and Winter strained Oil.

H. LEETE,
Green Street.
December 12, 1838. 23*tf*

Just received, and for Sale,

34 Bags prime Rio COFFEE.
5 Hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
20 Bundles Northern HAY.
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
June 29, 1839. 52-tf.

RUM and TOBACCO.

25 BBLS. New England Rum.
10 Boxes Tobacco, common and good, for sale by AMOS KIMBALL.
July 29. 56-*tf*.

For Sale,

300 BUSHELS *HAIR* for Plaistering, &c., to be had at the Fayetteville Tannery.

L. S. BELDEN & CO.
September 11, 1838. 10tf

Stationary of all kinds,

KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND, and for sale at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.
May, 1839.

Thomastown Lime.

112 CASKS fresh Thomastown LIME, on board the Lady of the Lake, and expected daily, will be sold low from the landing.

WILLKINGS'S, *Auction Store.*
August 5, 1839. 57-4*w*.

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
[IN EQUITY.]

IN obedience to a decree entered up at the Spring Term, 1839, of the Honorable the Court of Equity for the County of Cumberland, I shall expose to Sale at the Court House door of said County, on Monday, the 2d day of September next, (it being the first Monday of the month) at 12 o'clock M., all the REAL ESTATE of the late Daniel McMillan, dec'd, lying in the County of Cumberland, on the waters of Puppy Creek and Black Branch, joining the lands of Munroe and McPherson.

Terms, 6 months credit—bond with approved security.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
Clerk and Master.
July 18, 1839. 55ts

HOLBROOK'S BELLS.

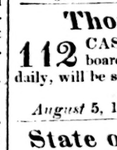
For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.
Fayetteville, October 20. 59-tf

Fifty Dollars Reward.



RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 6th inst., three Negroes, viz: GEORGE and his wife CATY, and PETER.—George, a yellow fellow, about 40 years old, about 5 feet 8 inches high, stout made, inclined to be bald, slow of speech, and has a down look when spoken to, a tolerable carpenter and a tolerable preacher, can read and probably write, a shrewd, cunning fellow, and may have a pass. Caty is about 22 years of age, tall and black. Peter, a stout black fellow, about 35 years old, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, speaks somewhat broken, and would be taken for an African, and awkward in his movements. George and Peter were brought from the neighborhood of Richmond, Virginia, to Charleston, and purchased by me from a Mr. Matthews, a trader in 1838. Caty was purchased at the same time from a Mr. Wolf; she was brought to Charleston from the neighborhood of the Four Holes, in South Carolina. The above Negroes will probably make their way to Charleston or Richmond, Virginia.—The above reward will be given for their delivery in any safe jail, and information so that I get them, or a proportionate amount for either.

WM. H. CONNELLY.
Near Louisville, Jefferson county, Ga. } 56-4w.
June 15. }

NEW GROCERY STORE.

THE Subscriber having established himself in this place, in the Grocery business, now offers for sale a general assortment of GOODS in that line, consisting of

Rio, Laguira and St. Domingo COFFEE,
Brown, Lump and Loaf SUGARS,
Molasses, Teas,
A variety of Wines,
London Porter,
French Brandy, Rum, Gin, &c.,
Sweet Oil, Castor Oil, Lamp Oil, &c.,
Spirits Turpentine, Powder and Shot,
Spices of all kinds,
Glass and Putty,
Snuff, Chewing Tobacco and Cigars,
Starch, Soap, Sperm Candles,
A variety of Nuts, Raisins, Figs, and West India Preserves,
Salt, Nails, Axes, Wagon Boxes, &c. &c.,

All of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

The Subscriber occupies a Store at the foot of Hay Mount, nearly opposite Hall & Johnson. All orders from punctual customers in the town or country will be promptly attended to.

M. V. JONES.
July 23, 1839. 55tf

I AM now receiving and have in Store the following **GOODS:—**

107 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
23 do St. Domingo do,
20 hhds. St. Croix and P. R. Sugars,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump ditto,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging, weighing 1¾ lbs. per yard, 44 inches wide,
50 coils Bale Rope,
100 kegs Nails,
10 tons Swedes Iron,
5 do English do,
200 pair bright Trace Chains,
10 qr. casks sweet Malaga Wine,
10 baskets Champaign do,
20 boxes Claret and Muscat do,
100 sides Sole Leather,
700 sacks Liverpool Salt.

—ALSO—

Indigo, Madder, Copperas, White Lead, dry and in oil, Sheet Iron, Mouse-hole Anvils, Vises, Hammers, Bellows, Collins', King's, Hunt's and Simmons' Axes, Seine and Bagging Twine, &c. &c.

CROCKERY.

20 Crates assorted for the Country trade.

All of which will be sold very low for Cash, Country Produce, or on time for good paper. All orders punctually attended to.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.
Fayetteville, July 17, 1839. 54tf

Indy Bulwer's Novel, &c.

CHEVELY, by Lady Bulwer; The Phantom Ship, by Capt. Marryatt; The School Boy, by Abbott; Stewart's Sandwich Islands; Hits at the Times, by Morris; Dumas's Travels in Egypt and Arabia Petræ; Millwright's Guide; Ruled Paper, &c. &c. Just received by

E. J. HALE.
June 24.

Crockery.

500 DOZEN TEAS, 350 dozen Plates, 250 dozen Tumblers,
Just received and for sale by
PETER P. JOHNSON.
April 20, 1839. 42*tf*

Just received per Steamer Cotton Plant,

30 BUNDLES HAY,
6 casks LONDON PORTER,
10 boxes assorted CANDY,
For sale by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
July 15, 1839. 54tf

MEAT AND DRINK!

ON HAND AND FOR SALE,
5000 LBS. prime Corn-fed BACON,
80 bbls. old back country Whiskey,
30 do do Apple Brandy,
On consignment, and must be sold very low for *Cash*,
by C. J. ORRELL.
Fayetteville, July 16, 1839. 54tf

GOELICK'S
MATCHLESS SANATIVE,

FOR sale at Mudlick, Chatham County, N. C., by ROBERT WOODY, P. M.
And at Pittsborough, Chatham County, N. C., by JOSEPH SMALL, P. M.
February 1, 1839. 32*tf*

Notice.

THE Subscriber would inform the public, that he intends carrying on the business of GUN SMITHING, on the North side of Hay Street, three doors below the corner of Hay and Hillsborough Streets, where he intends Stocking Rifles, Shot Guns and Pistols, besides Repairing Locks; and all other business in the line will be done in the neatest order.

Also, constantly on hand, a large stock of Shot Guns, Rifles, Pistols, &c., all of which will be sold at low prices for Cash.

E. A. HARPER.
January 1, 1839. 26-1y.

For Sale,

100 CASKS THOMASTOWN LIME,
80 kegs pure White Lead,
20 do common do,
60 kegs Cut Nails,
25 barrels prime St. Croix Sugar,
20 bags prime Laguira Coffee,
6 quarter casks London particular Madeira Wine, (Constitution Brand,)
2 casks London Porter,
10 casks Ground Plaister,
10 hhds. prime Porto Rico Molasses,
5 barrels Loaf Sugar.
JOHN HUSKE & SON.
March 20, 1839. 37tf

$80 Reward.

BROKE JAIL, on Sunday night last, a mulatto Boy named ALFRED GOINGS, sometimes called Alfred Terry, who was under confinement as a State's prisoner; and three Negro men belonging to Robert Smith, named DAN, TOM and ABRAM, who were confined for safe keeping.

GOINGS is about 19 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, full round face, clothes very ragged.

DAN is about 18 years old, very black, stout chunky built, about 5 feet 6 inches high, wore a flannel shirt, and ragged clothes.

ABRAM is a small fellow, between 20 and 25 years of age, black, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, has a scar on the left side of his nose. Tom and Abram were purchased by Neill Johnson, in Bladen county.

The above reward will be paid for the apprehension and delivery of all the above prisoners at the Jail in Fayetteville, or $50 for Goings, if secured in any Jail in the State, and $10 for each of the others.

ANGUS McDONALD, *Jailer.*
Fayetteville, Feb. 18, 1838. 33*tf*

Leather.

THE Subscribers have on hand a fine Stock of LEATHER, consisting of Sole and Upper, Bridle and Harness, Skirting and Grain Kip, Calf, Deer and Sheep Skins, which they will sell low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers. They are prepared to execute with promptness all orders in their line.

Call and examine our Stock before supplying yourselves.

L. S. BELDEN & CO.
January 8, 1839. 27tf

COTTON GINS.

A FEW Cotton Gins, of my own manufacture, at reduced prices. For sale at Messrs. Hall & Johnson's store, Fayetteville.

JOHN W. POWELL.
Robeson County, N. C. July 22, 1839. 55-3m.

More New Books.

TRAVELS IN ASIA, with a full account of the Burman Empire, by Rev. Howard Malcom; Births, Deaths and Marriages, by Theodore Hook; The Croppy, by the O'Hara Family; Robin Day, by Dr. Bird, author of Calavar, &c.; Memoirs of Celebrated Women, by James; Letters to Mothers, by Mrs. Sigourney; Letters to Young Ladies, by the Same; The Young Lady's Home, by Mrs. Tuthill; Caleb in the Country, a story for Children, by Abbott; Advice to a Young Gentleman on entering Society, by the author of the Laws of Etiquette; Life's Lessons, a Narrative; Mammon, by Harris; Ripley's Notes on the Gospels; Shanty the Blacksmith, by Mrs. Sherwood; Chaptall's Agricultural Chemistry; Religion of the Bible, by Rev. Mr. Skinner; Coles on God's Providence; Southern Harmony; &c.

For Sale by

E. J. HALE.

French Burr Mill Stones
For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.
Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836. 8*tf*

GREEN'S

STRAW CUTTER.

THIS newly invented machine, which has received the highest encomiums in this country and in Europe, will cut two bushels of provender in a minute, or 500 lbs. in an hour, and with much less force than the common machines. A few just received for sale by

WILLIAM McINTYRE.
ALSO,

Freeborn's Patent Plough.

A SUPPLY of this highly approved PLOUGH, always kept on hand, together with the Castings, by WM. McINTYRE.
Fayetteville, March 19, 1839. 37-1Y

FROM THE BOSTON EVENING JOURNAL.

The Rattlesnake.—A number of years have passed away since an occurrence took place in the neighborhood of Chester, N. H. which was the occasion of considerable excitement in the neighboring families at the time, and which is still worth relating.—Some men were employed in mowing a meadow, which was at a distance from any dwelling or road—and as the weather was sultry, and many parts of the meadow covered with water, one of them, Mr. R., thought proper to divest himself of nearly all his garments, and led the van of the mowers, *sans culotte!* It is well known that at this season, when drought generally prevails, rattlesnakes are very apt to come down from the high lands in quest of water—and as Mr. R. got at the end of his swath, and stepped on the dry land, he placed his foot almost in contact with a huge rattlesnake, which raised its tail, gave it a few quick and sharp shakes, and sprung at the poor man just as he turned to flee, half frightened to death, from the venomous reptile! His crooked poisonous fangs entered the lower part of the only garment which Mr. R. wore at the time—the texture of which was particularly strong, and they could not be easily disengaged.

Mr. R. gave a scream and started off on the full run, the snake sticking to him closer than a brother. He passed through the woods, bushes, fields and pasture—he crossed fences, ditches, brooks and bogs—he jumped, hallowed, galloped, and screamed for aid—vainly trying to rid himself of his ugly-looking associate. At length, crazy with fear and fatigue, he reached the public road, and passed along it on the way to his dwelling house, at the rate which would have astonished the most desperate pedestrian—looking behind him at intervals, and screaming, whenever he beheld the horrid appendage to his homespun linen garment. He passed several persons in the road who were thunderstruck at the sight of the unfortunate man cutting up such antics, using such violent exercise—and exhibiting himself in dishabille, without regard to propriety or decency. Mr. R. at length reached his own dwelling, a distance of 3 miles from the meadow—the door of which stood invitingly open, through which he rushed to the consternation of the women folks—having still attached to him the grim-looking reptile. By this time he was completely overcome with terror, heat, and fatigue, and fell fainting on the floor. The poor rattlesnake, however, had got the worst of it—and had been threshed about at such an unmereiful rate, that his life, as well as a large portion of his tail, had departed, long before he reached the goal!

Something New.—They have got up a "fashionable watering place" for *Horses* in Hampshire county, Va. The *Romney Intelligencer* says: "We suspect that it is not generally known that the water of the CAPON SPRINGS, in this county, destroys BOTS in HORSES. Those who own fine Horses of course would do well to send them at least once a year to this watering place. In all such cases it is said to be an infallible remedy."—Thus it is we are daily progressing in refinement.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At a regular meeting of the members of Line Lodge, met at their Lodge room, on Sunday the 28th of July, 1839, the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased an all-wise and beneficent God, in the unsearchable dispensation of his providence, to take from among us our highly esteemed and beloved Brother, SOUTHEY TURLINGTON—and, whereas, while we deem it our duty to submit with all christian resignation to this sad bereavement, we feel unanimously impelled, as a last sorrowful tribute to his memory, to adopt the following Resolutions:—

Resolved, That we sympathise, in the most heartfelt manner, with his bereaved family, his relations, and his friends, in their profound grief at their irreparable loss, and cordially express to them, so far as words can do, our sincere condolence on the melancholy occasion of his death.

Resolved, That the members will proceed agreeable to Masonic usage, clothed in white gloves& aprons, vests and stockings, (it being a Masonic usage when performing the funeral obsequies over a brother deceased brother;) and that they will strictly observe this usage in burying our worthy deceased brother, Southey Turlington, and that they earnestly request the attendance of the Fraternity of Fayetteville, and of all the neighboring Lodges around, and brethren generally, to assist us in the funeral obsequies.

Resolved, That we proceed to move in Masonic procession on the first Saturday in September next, from the house of Mr. James Oats, to the grave of our deceased brother, and that notice be given of our intentions in the North Carolinian and Observer, for two weeks.

Large Cocoonery.—The Editor of the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette gives an account of a visit to the Highfield Cocoonery, near Philadelphia, owned by Philip Physic, Esq. The building is one hundred and twenty feet long and thirty feet wide, three stories high. The basement contains a steam engine for propelling machinery, a repository for mulberry leaves, where they are kept dry without withering, and an apartment for culinary purposes. In the upper stories there are the hatching room in which thirty-five thousand worms are hatched in one morning, and the feeding room, in which the spinning was done, an immense room supplied with shelves, hurdles, galleries, ranges of shelves on railways, and locomotive steps for reaching the different hurdles. In this great room there are feeding one million four hundred thousand worms. Near the building was growing four hundred thousand Multicaulis trees. On the top of the house was a reservoir of water, from which pipes descend to every room. The water is pumped from a well in the yard and conveyed to the house top, a distance of sixty-three feet, by *dog power.—Richmond Compiler.*

Bank Defalcations—Following in the footsteps.—!—We perceive by the Mobile papers that much excitement prevails in that city in regard to certain defalcations, to a considerable amount, discovered in the account of the Clerks and Teller of the Branch Bank at Mobile. The amount of the defalcation is stated at from $40,000 to $50,000. It appears that the officers of the Bank have had the privilege of *checking out* money when they wanted it, whether it was owing to them or not—helping themselves on the *grab and catch* or "*fire-and-fall-back*" system. This convenient method of "raising the wind," has been going on very quietly, it seems, for some time past, and would not have been discovered, perhaps, for a year or two to come, but for the honest promptings of an uneasy conscience which induced one of the young gentlemen *Swartwouters* to give evidence of the whole matter to the Cashier. A part of the amount, it appears, has been secured by mortgages upon property, &c.; but yet the *offenders are continued in office!—Selma Free Press.*

The Yellow Fever.—We regret to observe by the report from the Health office in Charleston, that the yellow fever is on the increase in that city. During the week ending on the 4th instant, there were fifteen deaths reported, and in notices of particular deaths, the obituary has it, "died, of the prevailing epidemic."

The last New Orleans American says:—"A few sporadic cases of yellow fever have made their appearance in town, but they yield easily to medicine. There is no apprehension of an epidemic."

The Vicksburg Whig says:—"Robert J. Walker opposes *all* Banks, and goes for a hard money currency. If he will pay a certain Bank in this State some *eighty thousand dollars*, it will probably ease his conscience on that subject; we have no doubt that the Bank is in favor of a *divorce* from him."

That is a pretty hard hit.

Marriage.—In Harrison, Westchester county, New York, 17th ultimo, Thomas C. Carpenter to Elsey Keeler, both of Harrison. This wedding created considerable interest, on account of the following facts: Mr. C. married a sister to his son's wife—being his third wife—and became of course his son's brother-in-law; the heirs of his present espousal will, of course, be nephews to his son, whilst they, by law, will be brothers or sisters.

Longevity.—There are now living in Nantucket 57 persons whose united ages number almost as many years as have transpired since the world began! The ages of these 57 individuals amount to an aggregate of 4804 years. The eldest is a female of 97—the youngest, of whom there are five, are over fourscore each; average of the whole upwards of 84 years; males 24, females 36.

Great Strawberries.—A market woman near Cincinnati has for several years past, says the Gazette, made $1000 per acre from her garden, by raising strawberries. The variety she cultivated is called the Hudson, and they measured from 3 to 5 inches in circumference.

Mr. Clay and Abolition.—We find the annexed very interesting letter in the Norfolk Herald. It was in reply to one addressed to Mr. Clay by a committee of the Whigs of Nansemond County, Va. enclosing a resolution, declaring "that the gallant stand of the Southern Whig members of the late Congress of the United States, and particularly the efforts of Messrs. Clay, of the Senate, Stanley of North Carolina, Prentiss of Mississippi, and Wise, of our own State, of the House of Representatives, to expose and check the fell demon of Abolition, entitle them to the cordial thanks and gratitude of the friends of peace and good order, throughout the whole Southern Country." The letter is couched in terms courteous and dignified, and cannot but advance the author in the estimation of his countrymen.

ASHLAND, 25th May, 1839.

Gentlemen: I duly received the letter which you did me the honor to address to me, transmitting a copy of a Resolution adopted at a meeting of the Whigs of Nansemond county, recently held.

Whilst I but too sensibly feel that they have placed an estimate entirely too high and flattering upon my capacity and upon the public services which I have been able to render, it affords me very great satisfaction to learn that I have been so fortunate as to obtain their approbation; and I request you to communicate to those whom you represent, my respectful and grateful acknowledgments for the sentiments of respect and esteem with an expression of which they have honoured me.

At the session of Congress prior to the last, I presented Resolutions to the Senate, touching the institution of Domestic Slavery, embracing all the principles applicable to the subject, the maintenance of which appeared to me necessary to the security of property, the stability of our system of general government, and harmony among the States of the Union. At the last session of Congress, the Ultra Abolitionists had presented themselves under a new and alarming aspect. Instead of restricting their exertions to moral persuasion, addressed to the consciences of slave-holders, keeping aloof from parties and politics, as they originally professed to be their intention, they had openly proclaimed their purpose to enter the political arena, and, denouncing all who did not adopt their dogmas and agree with them, to force their principles and their men by the aid of the ballot box. It required but little foresight to discern the frightful consequences which would result from this change of their position, if they should succeed. The Union would be first convulsed throughout, and finally broken into fragments. I thought, therefore, at the last session, that the time was suitable to warn the Country of their designs and efforts; and hence the speech which has commended itself to the approbation of the Whigs of Nansemond. That speech is but an expansion of the argument embodied in the resolutions of the previous session. And I shall be most happy if it should contribute any thing towards arresting the mad career of these misguided men, and towards preserving the Union which is the truest guaranty of all the high privileges which we enjoy.

In the Constitution of that Union there is not a solitary provision, fairly interpreted and fairly administered, which authorises any interference of Congress with Domestic Slavery, as it exists in the United States. There is not one, relating to the subject, which does not recognize and treat their slaves as lawful property, or look to the safety and security of that property. The clause which fixes the representation in the popular branch of Congress, establishes a ratio founded upon the acknowledged existence of slavery; and, in the apportionment of direct taxes among the States, slaves are assumed to be lawful property. On the occasion of the imposition of a direct tax, to prosecute the late War with G. Britain, slaves were taxed by Congress *as slaves*, and their proprietors paid the tax accordingly.—The provision which secures the surrender of fugitive slaves to their owners, of course, admits, that they are legitimate property, and was intended to preserve peace and harmony among the States. I have seen, with inexpressible surprise and deep regret, that it has been contended not only that this conservative stipulation may be evaded, but that it is even meritorious to violate it. Meritorious to violate an express injunction of that constitution which many of us are solemnly sworn, and all are bound faithfully to support! If any citizens of the United States, who object to a particular part of the Constitution, may elude and disregard it, other citizens, dissatisfied with other parts have an equal right to violate them; and universal nullification of the sacred instrument would be the necessary consequence.

I agree with you, gentlemen, in most of what you say in regard to the present condition of our public affairs. In contemplating it there is much to depress, but I rejoice to say much also to animate and encourage, the genuine patriot, and to stimulate his most energetic exertion. New and alarming principles, dangerous practices, great abuses and extensive corruption have been introduced into the general administration, during the few last years. I have witnessed their progress, with profound regret and deep mortification. But sentiments of despair are never to be indulged as to the fortunes or fate of the Republic. An enlightened and virtuous people require only to be convinced of the evil to apply an efficacious remedy; and this conviction is forcing itself upon them, in spite of all the efforts which have been made, and are making to deceive and betray them.

I thank you, gentlemen, cordially, for the friendly and flattering manner in which you have executed the commission assigned to you by the Whigs of Nansemond, and request you to be assured of the sentiments of esteem and regard, with which, I am, faithfully,

Your friend and ob't serv't.

H. CLAY.

Messrs. John C. Crump, Thos. H. P. Goodwin and John C. Cofroon, &c. &c.

Who are the Abolitionists?—A correspondent of the New York Gazette writing from Providence, Rhode Island, says;—

"We wonder not a little that none of your furious and almost 'fanatical' anti-abolitionists in New York have noticed the fact that the administration party in this State has nominated for Congress Thomas W. Dorr, one of the Executive Committee of the R. I. Anti-Slavery Society, and of course an advocate of their most ultra measures. The South should hear of this in a voice of thunder."

Now, we are not disposed to class all the friends of the administration as abolitionists, because that body of fanatics prefer to hang upon the *skirts of locofocoism*, which we take to be a little the most insignificant position any set of men can hold. We know that the great body of the party is opposed in every *sense* to its wild schemes. But we would show how extremely ludicrous it is in the loco-foco organs to claim for their party entire immunity for the infection. There are more rank and rabid abolitionists now in office, and candidates for office, under the administration, in the sections where Abolition is presumed to have any thing like a controlling influence, than there are of opposite opinions. Here we have a loco foco who is actually an officer in a State abolition society, nominated for a seat in Congress, an arena into which the abolitionists have for years endeavored to gain admittance for their principles.

Baltimore Chronicle.

A Handsome Compliment.—Among the regular toasts drank at the celebration of the Fourth at Ithaca, New York, we find the following very pretty compliment to the ladies:

"*Woman*—There's a purple half to the grape, a mellow half to the peach, a sunny half to the globe, and a *better half to man!*"

NEW YORK, August 13.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

By the arrival of the ship Oneco at Boston on Saturday, we have Liverpool dates to July 13th, and London dates of the 11th. The Cotton market it will be seen is in a feverish state.

Cotton had fallen, and again advanced, but left off lower than when the last steamers left,—yet the complexion of things is more favorable. There was much more activity among the manufacturers,—at Manchester quite a revival in trade and increased sales of Cotton. The Money matters of the country were no worse, but if anything a little better. The cause of the increased demand for goods, was owing to additional orders from Russia. These advices had had little or no influence on the market, but have inspired a belief, that the news by the Liverpool will be favorable,—any increased demand for Cotton, on the stock there and that on the way, must effect the price favorably.—The next advices will bring something pretty definite as to the crops,—up to the last dates the accounts were quite favorable.

Important from Florida.—The Steamer Charleston, LOVE, master, arrived here yesterday with forty-six Indians on board. They were captured on the 7th inst. at Fort Mellon, by Lieut. HANSON. The mother of COSCOLA is said to be among them. She is very old, with locks as white as wool. The prisoners are to be established at Castle Pinckney for the present. We do not understand that there was any fighting in making the capture, but two Warriors in attempting to make their escape, were killed. The event though not of much importance in itself, is nevertheless so different from the common run of Florida news, that it deserves some distinction.—*Charleston Mercury.*

FROM MEXICO.

We learn from the Pensacola Gazette that the United States ship Erie arrived at that place on the 26th ult. from Vera Cruz via Tampico. The American Minister (Mr. ELLIS) was received at Vera Cruz with all the honors that could be tendered him there—a military escort having been sent to conduct him to Mexico, and much anxiety shown by the public authorities to make every possible demonstration of respect towards him.

When the Erie sailed from Tampico, Gen. Bustamente had left that place for Mexico in order to resume the Presidency. The Mexican Congress had refused to concur in certain hostile measures against Texas recommended by Santa Ana, and he had retired to his country seat.

The Florida War.—"N. of Arkansas," writes an indignant article in the Alexandria Gazette, repelling certain slanders which have been put afloat in relation to the conduct of the officers of the U. S. army, to whose imbecility these writers have ascribed the protraction of the disgraceful Florida War. He says, "An examination of all the circumstances connected with the Florida War will establish, beyond the shadow of a doubt, that the *sin* rests with those in power, and is not justly chargeable on the officers that have been engaged in it." The writer proceeds to glance at the events of the contest,—the bloody massacre of Dade, the abortive efforts of Gen. Gaines, the unfinished campaign of Gen. Scott, the treacherous and imbecile career of Gen. Jessup, and the *brilliant finale* of Gen. Macomb, who made "a treaty," forsooth, and posted off to Washington "with blushing honors thick upon him." He concludes in the following strain—and we invite the attention of our readers to the truths he tells:

"So much for the Florida war. I would now ask, how has the army been treated by those in power? Why, the private citizen of to-day is the captain of to-morrow; and promotion, the thing for which a soldier lives, has been denied him. Wounds, aye, honorable wounds, received in battle, are as nothing when conflicting with partisan services. Brevet rank has been conferred on some, "for gallant services," who never heard the first gun in battle; while Lieut. Walker, although shot down six times, at the head of his company, and even when down, cheering his men, was forced to resign, because he could not obtain an extension of his sick furlough. A Captain of the Army has been made (upon purely party grounds) President of a State Bank; and yet the Government did not force him to resign, but allowed him to remain in the Army, receiving compensation from both the General Government and the State.—A company of U. States mounted volunteers were marched up to the polls by their captain to vote for Martin Van Buren; and they did vote, though in direct violation of the letter and spirit of the Constitution of the State in which it occurred. Political influence makes every thing bend to it—bravery and chivalry are no longer passports to promotion, and the brawling, noisy demagogue finds no difficulty in thrusting aside worth and merit."

Noble Generosity.—At a meeting of an association of the Methodist Episcopal church in the South, preparatory to celebrating the Centennial anniversary of Methodism, and for the purpose of establishing a fund, the interest of which, a part is to be applied to the support of superannuated ministers, their widows and orphans, and the cause of education; Col. Wm. C. Preston, Whig member of the U. S. Senate, from South Carolina, being one of the audience, rose in the congregation and briefly stated that he did not belong to the Methodist church, neither did any of his family, nor did he expect they ever would, but added that he considered himself under peculiar obligations to that branch of the christian church, it being mainly through the instrumentality of his grandmother, who was the sister of Patrick Henry and a member of the Methodist church, and had the charge of his education, that he occupied the station he now held in the United States, and then added—Mr. Secretary put my name down for ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS!! which was promptly done, and as promptly paid.

Another Boundary War.—The Missourians and Iowaians are just now engaged in a most sanguinary war upon paper, about the boundary line between these two powerful empires. It seems that there is a small portion of territory, over which the authorities of both claim jurisdiction, and it is very evident, that that portion of the world is likely for a time to be governed too much. The tax gatherer from Missouri has made his appearance upon it, and the intimation is very plainly given that if he again comes, quarters will be found for him in some jail in Iowa.

Correspondence of the National Intelligencer.

NEW YORK, August 10.

I send you a table of domestic exchanges, but there are no exchanges. *The Union is dissolved*—I mean the union for the purposes of commerce and trade, apart from the taxes of the custom-house.

EXCHANGES.

Philadelphia,	¼		Mobile,	12½	
Baltimore,	½		N. Orleans,	4½	
Richmond,	1	to 1½	Louisville,	4	
North Carolina,	2½	to 3	Nashville,	7	to 8
Savannah,	2½	to 3	Natchez,	10	to 30
Augusta, Geo.	3	to 4	St. Louis,	4	
Charleston,	3		Cincinnati,	2½	to 3
Apalachicola,	12½	to 20	Detroit,	4	to 5

BANK NOTES.

New England,	½	dis.	Louisiana,	4½	to 5
N. Y. Safety Fund	½		Kentucky,	5	to 6
N. Y. New Banks	1	to 1½	Tennessee,	10	
Pennsylvania,	½	to ¾	Mississippi,	10	to 17
Maryland,	¾		Missouri,	5	to 6
Virginia,	1¼		Ohio,	5	to 6
North Carolina,	3¼	to 4	Michigan,	no sale.	
Georgia,	4	to 5	Detroit,	½	to 5
South Carolina,	3	to 5	Indiana,	5	to 6
Florida,	20	to 25	Illinois,	4	to 5
Alabama,	10	to 12			

This is a pretty picture! This is the currency Gen. Jackson so solemnly promised to better, and this is the result of experiment and quackery destroyed! Let us never forget that when this promise was made, these exchanges, at all seasons, were performed by the United States Bank for one-half of one per cent., and that then a bank bill could be obtained which would carry the traveller, without a cent of discount, from Passamaquoddy to the remostest interior. Nevertheless, I repeat again, so as not to be misrepresented, if the South, Southwest, and West, are content with this disordered currency, we of the North can put up with it longer than they can. They, who consume our goods, pay the difference of exchange to us who produce them, or who are the factors that dispose of them. The whole Union is now tributary to us. We melt all other money to our standard. Goods, gold, stocks, every thing, is tested by our crucible. A New York dollar is a dollar, and more, in two-thirds of the States of the Union. The Government, even, is our servant, and begs imploringly for cash in Wall street upon its Treasury notes; and, much as we suffer from the currency, we are yet able to cash them. We do not intend to move for such a currency as Washington gave us, and Madison handed down, till the South, the whole South, has got enough of such currency as our Kinderhook practitioner has given her. Cotton has gone. Rice is agoing. Tobacco will take it anon. The whole agriculture of the country must soon shake, and suffer under the disorder of the currency. It is worse than useless, all with whom I talk admit, to attempt to restore the currency of Washington and Madison till every body has got enough of the present experiments, such as they are.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Chronicle.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Aug. 9, 1839.

This day has been a most brilliant day. Henry Clay, the distinguished Senator from Kentucky, was received in a manner worthy alike of him and of the County whose patriotism brightens the history of our Revolution. The day itself was truly auspicious. A kindlier sun never cheered the earth with its rays. At eleven o'clock in the forenoon the village was in motion. A large party proceeded on Horseback and in Carriages nine miles North where they met Mr. Clay at 1, P. M. At 2, the party partook of a Barbecue Dinner, got up by Col. Wescott, under the auspices of some Kentucky gentlemen who are visiters here.

At half past four the Procession reached the village. First came between two and three hundred citizens on horseback, (most of them Saratoga farmers) preceded by Col. Joseph M. White, long the distinguished Delegate from Florida in the House of Representatives. Then came between three and four hundred visiters and citizens in vehicles of every description, from the splendid coach to the humble wagon. Then came Frank Johnson's Band, followed by our distinguished Guest, in Mr. Coster's carriage drawn by his four beautiful greys. The Hon. Anson Brown, member elect to Congress, Judge Walton and Col. Wescott, of this village, rode in the carriage with Mr. Clay.

The Procession, after passing through the principal streets in the village, stopped in front of the U. S. Hotel, where a spontaneous, heartfelt and exciting shout burst forth from many thousand Freemen.

Here the Hon. John W. Taylor, who formerly succeeded Mr. Clay as Speaker of the House of Representatives, in an impressive address, tendered to him the congratulations and hospitalities of the Whigs of Saratoga, to which in reply, Mr. Clay spoke with impassioned eloquence for more than an hour, interrupted at the close of his different topics by the most animated cheers. At his conclusion, which was one of the most powerful efforts of feeling and eloquence to which I ever listened, the air was rent with acclamations.

The scene was one of true grandeur. From five to eight thousand People were in attendance. More than four hundred Ladies, representing the grace and beauty of all the States in the Union, were on the Piazza of the United States.

As Mr. Clay alighted from the Carriage, and was passing with the committee into the Hotel, a beautiful wreath of roses descended from some fair hands in the balcony upon his brow. This incident produced another hearty acclamation.

In the Drawing Room Mr. Clay was received by Gen. Scott, after which he was introduced to a large number of citizens of Saratoga, visiters, &c.

This evening a Ball is to be given at the United States in honor of Mr. Clay. It will, it is said, be far more brilliant than any ever known at Saratoga.

I will not attempt to contrast the warm, ardent, enthusiastic reception, spontaneously offered to Mr. Clay, with the cold, formal, constrained, artificial Pageants got up for Mr. Van Buren.

Mr. Clay's approach seemed to create a panic among the dignitaries. Yesterday, the President and two members of his cabinet were here. To-day they disappeared! Messrs. Forsyth and Poinsett left last evening. The President, with two of the "Princes," departed at 11 o'clock, for Ballstown, where it is said he attends a Convention. Mr. Clay occupies the rooms he vacated. An ominous succession!

Every thing has gone off charmingly. The yeomen of Saratoga have shown themselves true Whigs—worthy of the soil which their fathers defended.—They left their meadows and their harvest fields to welcome among them the Statesman who has so long and so eloquently asserted the rights, defended the interests, and upheld the honor, of the American People.

ALBANY, August 9, 1839.

All the world seems to be on the wing for Saratoga—though every place there is crammed from top to bottom. The presence of Mr. Clay is the great attraction. He has put out the lights of the President entirely. General Scott is also there at present, but will be off to-morrow for Oswego.—The President likewise leaves for Troy about the same time, thence to proceed on an electioneering tour through the northern parts of the State. Mr. Talmadge, Ex-Senator, will be at the Springs on Saturday. His cousin, the beautiful and accomplished Miss T——, whose personal appearance and intellectual graces are the theme of admiration in all circles, accompanies him. Many of the young merchants of New York are spending the interval previous to the arrival of the Liverpool Steamship at Saratoga, and other summer retreats, knowing that nothing will be done in the city until that vessel comes in. The anecdote that is going the rounds, respecting Mrs. Clinton's rebuke of Van Buren, is entirely true. She used the very language ascribed to her. Robinson, of Wall street, has made the scene the subject of a capital caricature.

FROM THE WILMINGTON CHRONICLE.

We were not aware of the existence of such a letter as follows from Mr. Webster, which it seems was written five years ago. It met our eye a day or two since in an exchange paper, and comes very opportunely in aid of an humble attempt made by us a while back, to put down one atrocious calumny on the character of a distinguished man.—Would the Raleigh Standard be *just* enough to publish the letter?

Boston, August 5, 1834.

MY DEAR SIR—I have received your letter of the 3d inst. in which you say that the Portland Argus imputes to me the expression of this sentence, viz: Let Congress take care of the Rich and the Rich will take care of the Poor."

The imputation has appeared in other prints. I know not where it originated, but you are quite correct in supposing it to be an entire and utter falsehood. I never expressed any such sentiment, publicly or privately, nor any thing to give the least countenance or color to such an imputation.

My dear sir, if there be any who think it important to know my sentiments, on subjects of this nature, they may readily satisfy themselves that, for the last twenty years, on all occasions, I have endeavored to maintain, as great and leading political truths, that Republican Constitutions are established for the benefit of the whole People, and that all measures of the Government ought to be adopted with strict regard to the greatest good of the greatest number, that the laws should favor the distribution of property, to the end that the number of the very rich and the very poor, may both be diminished as far as practicable, consistently with the rights of industry and property; and that all legislation in this country, is especially bound to pay particular respect to the *earnings of labor*; labor being the source of comfort and independence, to far the greatest portion of our people.

I thank you for the friendly feeling which led you to desire a direct contradiction of this calumny, and remain with much true regard your friend,

DANL. WEBSTER.

James Brook, Portland.

4500 DOLLARS REWARD.

Ran or strayed away from the City of Washington, John Quincy Adams, President of the United States. He was last seen in the State of Massachusetts, on horseback, on Sunday, dressed in a jocky cap, white pantaloons, silk stockings and pumps.

The above is a copy of an advertisement which was published and extensively copied into all the Jackson papers during the Presidency of Mr. Adams, who was at the time on a visit to his 'paternal mansion.'

At this present writing, there is not a single member of the Cabinet proper, at Washington, with one exception. From the President down, all are on the wing.—How circumstances alter cases?

Raleigh Register.

On the 19th ult. the Whigs of the Parish of Rapides were to hold a public meeting in the town of Alexandria, La., to express their sentiments upon the murder of the late editor of the Whig, J. W. Moore, Esq., and "for the adoption of such measures, as will lead to the apprehension of his murderers, and prevent a recurrence of similar enormities. A meeting of the loco focos was called for the 20th ult., for the purpose, according to the published statement, for allaying any unfortunate consequences of the other meeting, and to preserve the peace and harmony of society. Serious results may flow from those meetings. The slightest circumstances may tend to a fearful outbreak. The editor of the Planters' Advocate says: "the whole country is in arms; every man prepared to uphold his political creed, by a direct appeal to the Bowie knife and rifle."

Adhere to the Text.—The Editor of the Standard, it appears, would affect to assume the lofty and severe ground in politics, that every person must be an abolitionist in principle who does not disdainfully reject a political connection with some of the leading members of the party. He has been for months past laboring with the industry of the beaver to fasten the charge of abolitionism on Mr. Clay simply because he is supported by a portion of the Northern abolitionists, and he has charged this paper with acknowledging the existence of a league between the whig party and the abolitionists, in asserting that an abolitionist ought not to be coldly and repulsively rejected by the whig party, if his political principles were correct in other particulars. Now, has our worthy neighbor carried his own doctrine on this subject into practice, by abandoning his alliance with leading members of the abolition party? Has he severed the political connection which hitherto existed between himself and Duncan, and Morris, and Tappan, and others? He cannot possibly have the hardihood to say that such has been the case. And therefore, according to his own doctrine, the Editor of the Standard must be a full blooded abolitionist.

Raleigh Star.

Mr. Cambreleng.—It seems to be very generally understood that this gentleman has received some diplomatic appointment abroad, and that he left for Europe with the design of soon entering upon his new office. Scarcely a man is rejected by the People, but he is immediately provided for by the President, and the more marked the condemnation of the People, the higher his claims upon the party, or, as the Globe expresses it, "upon the bounty of the President." The case of Cambreleng will, therefore, excite no surprise; we are well accustomed to such things.—*Con. Courant.*

Statement of the coinage at the several branch Mints during the half year ending on the 30th of June last:

GOLD.

	Half Eagles.	Quarter Eagles.	Value dollars.
Charlotte,	7,210	10,760	62 950 00
Dahlonega,	6,573	13,673	67,047 50

SILVER.

	Half Dimes.	Dimes.	Half Dollars.	Value Dollars.
N. Orleans,	800,000	731,600	220,000	223,160

$353,157 50

Globe.

Jeffersonian Democracy.—"For the appointment to office, the only inquiry should be, is he honest? is he capable? is he faithful to the Constitution?"—[*Jefferson's Answer to the New Hampshire Remonstrance.*]

Locofoco Democracy.—"I know he is capable, I know he is faithful and vigilant; but the party to which I belong calls for his removal—therefore I vote for it."—[*Ald. Talmadge's remarks on the removal of Mr. Williamson as Comptroller of the City of New York.*]

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

THE LATE ELECTIONS.

The late Elections in the Western States have undoubtedly generally disappointed the hopes of the Whigs elsewhere, and the result of the Election in the State of North Carolina has not quite come up to them. That these hopes were raised too high, and therefore destined to disappointment, it is hardly worth while to urge in extenuation of the loss we have sustained; though it is certain that the extraordinary strength of the Whig representation from the Western States in the last Congress was attributable to accident rather than to a proportionate strength among the People. We anticipated, and we had a right to anticipate, a falling-off at the late election; but it has certainly been greater than we looked for. We have done worse in Tennessee, and by a great deal worse in Indiana, than we experted; and not so well in North Carolina as we ought to have done. In Kentucky we have done well, and in Alabama better, having in effect, according to our information, gained one member in that State.

We subjoin the most accurate account we have been able to make up of the event of the elections referred to, as compared with the representation of the same States and Districts in the last Congress. We are not able to classify the Members elect exactly according to their politics, but we have done it as nearly as we can, as follows:

☞ The names of known friends of the Administration are placed in *Italic*; all the other names are designated as Whigs.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Last Congress.	Present Congress.
1. *Sam'l. T. Sawyer,*	Kenneth Rayner,
2. *Jesse A. Bynum,*	*Jesse A. Bynum,*
3. Edward Stanly,	Edward Stanly,
4. Charles Shepard,	Charles Shepard,
5. *James J. McKay,*	*James J. McKay,*
6. *Mic. T. Hawkins,*	*M. T. Hawkins,*
7. Edmund Deberry,	Edmund Deberry,
8. *Wm. Montgomery,*	*Wm. Montgomery,*
9. Aug. H. Shepperd,	*John Hill,*
10. Abram Rencher,	Charles Fisher,
11. *Henry W. Conner,*	*Henry W. Conner,*
12. James Graham,	James Graham,
13. Lewis Williams.	Lewis Williams.

KENTUCKY.

Last Congress.	Present Congress.
1. *John L. Murray,*	*Linn Boyd,**
2. Edward Ramsey,	——— Triplett,
3. Jo. R. Underwood,	J. R. Underwood,
4. Sherrod Williams,	Sherrod Williams,
5. James Harlan,	S. H. Anderson,
6. John Calhoon,	Willis Green,
7. John Pope,	John Pope,
8. Wm. J. Graves,	Wm. J. Graves,
9. John White,	John White,
10. Richard Hawes,	Richard Hawes,
11. Rich. H. Menefee,	L. W. Andrews,
12. John Chambers,	Garrett Davis,
13. W. W. Southgate.	*W. Butler.*

* MR. MURRAY, the late Member, was a candidate for re-election, but was beaten by Mr. BOYD, also a friend of the Administration, and himself formerly a member.

TENNESSEE.

Last Congress.	Present Congress.
1. Wm. B. Carter,	Wm. B. Carter,
2. *A. McClellan,*	*A. McClellan,*
3. Jos. L. Williams,	Jos. L. Williams,
4. William Stone,	*Julius W. Blackwell,*
5. *H. L. Turney,*	*H. L. Turney.*
6. Wm. B. Campbell,	Wm. B. Campbell,
7. John Bell,	John Bell,
8. Abr. P. Maury,	M. P. Gentry,
9. *Jas. K. Polk,*	*H. W. Watterson,*
10. Eben. J. Shields,	*Aaron V. Brown,*
11. Rich. Cheatham.	*Cave Johnson.*
12. John W. Crockett,	John W. Crockett,
13. Chris. H. Williams.	Chris. H. Williams.

INDIANA.

Last Congress.	Present Congress.
1. *Ratl ff Boon,*	George H. Proffit,
2. John Ewing,	*J. W. Davis,*
3. Wm. Graham,	*John Carr,*
4. George H. Dunn,	*Thomas Smith,*
5. James Rariden,	James Rariden,
6. Wm. Herod,	Wm. W. Wick,*
7. Albert S. White.	*T. A. Howard.*

* Mr. WICK, though elected against the late very respectable Whig member from this district, (Mr. HEROD,) is not a supporter of the Administration, but is called an Independent or Democratic Whig, and is set down in the New Albany Gazette as "Clay."

ALABAMA.

Last Congress.	Present Congress.
1. *Reuben Chapman,*	
2. *Joshua L. Martin,*	
3. Geo. W. Crabb,	Geo. W. Crabb,
4. *Dixon H. Lewis,**	*Dickson H. Lewis,*
5. *Francis S. Lyon.**	James Dellett.

*Mr. LEWIS and Mr. LYON were both counted among the Whigs at the opening of the last Congress; but both voted against the Whig candidate for Clerk of the House at the opening of the last (third) session of that Congress, and the former especially supported other measures of the Administration, and is claimed by the Government paper as belonging to its party. Mr. LYON declined being a candidate for re-election, and a strong Administration man was put up in his place against Mr. DELLETT.

The above is believed to present a just account of the results of the late Elections; from which it will be seen that the Whigs have lost six or eight Members of Congress; leaving them a sufficient number, however, to place their preponderance in the House of Representatives beyond reasonable doubt.

Samuel T. Sawyer, Esq., lately one of the representatives of the State of North Carolina in Congress, but who has been succeeded by Kenneth Rayner, Esq., arrived in this city yesterday on his way to the North. Mr. Sawyer is a remarkably popular man, and, but for his heresy on the Sub-Treasury question, would have been re-elected to Congress. A correspondent of the Alexandria Gazette, writing from Edenton, the place of his residence, says that he arrived at home from attending the election in a neighboring county just as the Whigs were about to fire twelve rounds in honor of their victory, and that all flocked round him—"for now that the election is over, he is as dear and acceptable as he ever was before—and none joked louder about the campaign than he did. He bitterly regrets the Sub-Treasury for he could not but express the feelings of sorrow which moved him, when, surrounded by so many of his old friends, by whom, as a fellow citizen, he was still beloved, but, between whose political preference and himself that thrice rejected measure placed an insurmountable barrier.

Mr. Rayner is a young man of fine talents—a ready and eloquent speaker;—he will be an acquisition to the gallant band that fought last winter so manfully against executive misrule and federal influence. He deserves nine cheers when he gets to Washington for his noble struggle against a man of such unbounded popularity as Major S. T. Sawyer."—*Balt. Chronicle.*

The following paragraph, which we copy from the Republican Banner, affords the most gratifying evidence of the increasing popularity of Mr. Clay in the town of Nashville:

"The candidates for the Senate addressed a very large assemblage of their fellow-citizens in this city on the night before the election. In the course of his powerful and thrillingly eloquent speech, Dr. Jennings took occasion (as he had previously done, he said, in various parts of the county when addressing the people) to express the wish that the next inauguration of a President of the United States might be that of Henry Clay. This annunciation was followed by a spontaneous roar of applause, which, if it did not literally shake the earth itself, certainly made many a Locofoco thereon quake with fear and trembling. It was equalled only by that which followed a similar allusion to Mr. Clay's name by Mr. Bell, in his late speech in this city. Henry Clay is strong in Nashville."

Mr. POLK is a man of very considerable talent, and is, perhaps, equalled by no one in Tennessee, for his adroitness as a tactician, and the unwearied industry with which he prosecutes his plans. Upon the stump, he is plausible, ingenious, sophistical and has that air of apostolic gravity which the uninformed and unsophisticated take for the sincerity of conviction. Governor CANNON, on the other hand, although a gentleman of very high respectability and of sound and excellent judgment, is but an indifferent speaker and suffered in the public estimation, by a contrast with his opponent. In a popular contest, where the candidates appear before the voters, the man of decided and obvious superiority in point of talent, always gains an advantage, and this, we take it, was the case in Tennessee. Had John Bell or Judge White, or such a man as Bailie Peyton been the candidate, the result, we imagine, would have been very different. If, under these circumstances, Mr. Polk prevails by but a meagre majority, and much more, if he should be defeated, we consider the electoral vote of the State for the whig candidate as quite certain.—*Baltimore Chronicle.*

The Nashville Banner states that the election in that city was conducted with little or no disturbance, "thanks to the leading men of both parties, who set on foot the salutary proposition (which was promptly complied with) of having no liquor shops or other establishments in that line opened during the day."

The vote in Gen. Jackson's (Hermitage) district was—for Cannon 102, Polk 42.

Morus Multicaulis.—We learn that trees are now selling in this market for two cents an eye, and trees from the eye, raised this season, will command $1 per tree, without the root. The cultivation of this plant bids fair to be as profitable as it was the last season. From a recent calculation, it has been ascertained that all the plants in the United States would not supply even the State of Virginia, if silk were to become (and it probably will) a staple of the country.

Edenton (N. C.) Sentinel.

The Norfolk Beacon says: "We learn that sales of two thousand Morus Multicaulis Trees, grown from cuttings of this spring, at fifty cents each, were made in this place during the past week."

Morus Multicaulis.—Mr. R. E. Russell, of Columbia, advertises that he is ready to purchase 100,000 Morus Multicaulis Trees, to be delivered in December. The anxiety of dealers in the article to purchase largely on speculation, and so early in the season, would seem to indicate that they had ascertained the demand is likely to keep ahead of the supply.

The Chinch Bugs.—A practical farmer of this county has suggested to us the necessity of removing every corn stalk from the fields where they now stand and either destroying them with fire or putting them in manure pens where they will be soon trodden to pieces. It is quite evident that the corn stalk affords the most secure quarters for these destructive vermin during the winter, and if they should be covered with earth as is often the case, they will be still the more secure.—We can think of no more efficient mode of exterminating this destructive race of insects than by a general destruction of their habitations. If farmers would unite in a resolution of this kind they might greatly diminish if not entirely get rid of this pest. If some system of this kind is not adopted there is no telling to what an extreme this evil may run.

Salisbury Watchman.

The Tomato is certainly a wonderful plant. It has the reputation of being able to correct the liver—it is said to give tone to the stomach—it extracts ink stains from linen, spots from furniture, and forms a component in a great variety of agreeable dishes. It stands next to morus multicaulis in newspaper praises, and it appears from the subjoined that while in various ways friendly to man as a peaceable comforter, it has belligerent qualities also while warring on his side, the juice of the vine being able to kill one tribe of his enemies.

"The expressed juice of the Tomato vine, introduced into the crevice of the bedstead, with a feather, is said to effectually destroy bed-bugs."—*Pennsylvanian.*

Two children of John Warren, 4 or 5 miles West of this place, were killed by lightning on the 29th of last month. Both parents were from home. The children, a little boy and girl, were under an apple tree in the yard, the little girl with a knife in her hand, when the lightning struck the tree which it slightly injured. The fluid was probably attracted toward the children by the knife. Both were found lying together lifeless.—*Greensborough Patriot.*

Do our young ladies, who wear white bonnets and veils, know that they are certain to *freckle* in consequence? White is cooler in the sun and warmer in the shade than black, owing to the principles of radiation, but while the white bonnet, veil, dress, or hat diminishes the heat of the sun by reflection, it generally increases its *light*, and it is the light that plays the mischief with a fair skin and pretty face. Young ladies, beware. If you have beauty, we scarcely need say, do not despise it. It is more potent than enchantment, and it is an overmatch for philosophy. It elicits instinctive admiration, and triumphs without an effort.

Abingdon Statesman.

THE BANK OF AMERICA AND MR. WOODBURY.

From N. Y. Courier and Enquirer of Thursday.

Various rumors are afloat in Wall street, touching recent negotiations between the Secretary of the Treasury and the Bank of America. The *Globe* has been somewhat tender towards the banks for a month or so; and it is not impossible that we indebted for the forbearance of the Government organ to the exigencies of the Government.

It is confidently stated that, in the month of May or June, the Bank of America agreed to purchase of Mr. Woodbury, at par, $1,200,000 in Treasury notes. It is further said that the bank engaged to retain the notes in their possession until they arrived at maturity; but of this nothing can be known with certainty. If this be so, the only inducement could have been the consent of Mr. Woodbury to such a shave as would make the operation an "object" for the bank.

It is further known that notes issued by the Treasury Department directly to the cashier of the Bank of America have been offered for sale, and have been sold in Wall street; and that the Bank of America has recently borrowed $100,000 of the Savings' bank on these notes. Thus the Government finds it very convenient, and very necessary, to go upon the credit system, and enter into a *competition with the merchants* for the banking "facilities" which it is wont to denounce.

It may be stated in this connexion, that Mr. Newbold, President of the Bank of America, is the agent of the Treasury for paying off the Treasury notes as they fall due. What may be the precise nature of this appointment, or its tenure, we are not informed; it seems to be, however, a sort of modified sub-Treasuryship. We understand, further, that the notes of the Government are not always redeemed with that promptness which would become so large and so exclusive a dealer in gold and silver as the Secretary of the Treasury—but that the holders are sometimes put off with, or least offered, checks upon Philadelphia, or some other paper, that is *not* gold and silver. This may be so, or may be not. We would at any rate recommend to Tammany Hall the appointment, forthwith, of a committee to look into the negotiations of Mr. Secretary Woodbury with those "FRAUDULENT INSTITUTIONS THE BANKS."

NEW ORLEANS, AUG. 6.

Yellow Fever.—We are not disposed to terrify strangers by giving countenance to every flying rumor that prevails in relation to the existence of this epidemic. But it is the part of prudence to be forearmed. Yellow Fever is in the city, and though, so far, its progress has been unattended with great fatality, and the number of its victims has been small, we know not how soon it may extend its ravages, and assume its usual epidemic and malignant character. We perceive by the Hospital report published in yesterday's Bee, that fifteen cases of the disease had been admitted during the past week, nine of which has terminated fatally.—*Bee.*

Health of our Town.—Our Town has been thus far in the season remarkably healthy. There is no case of bilious or other fever within our knowledge. In fact the Doctors make a general complaint of *dull times.* We trust their complaints may be long and frequent.—*Wilmington Chronicle.*

Loco Foco Matches.—Too much care cannot be taken of these dangerous matches. We saw a box of them on fire, on Sunday last, which was ignited simply by falling from a counter not three feet high. It was accidentally knocked down, but a mouse might do the same thing at the dead of night and who could calculate the possible loss.

Baltimore Chronicle.

Loco Foco Matches.—We mentioned a day or two since an instance of the danger to be apprehended from careless exposure and handling loco foco matches. Another came to our knowlege yesterday. A gentleman, who used them for lighting cigars, put a box of them into his coat pocket, and in a short time seated himself on a chair. The attention of a bystander was almost immediately called to volumes of smoke rising above his head from the chair, and on examination it was discovered that the pocket and its contents were in a blaze, caused by the ignition of the matches.—*Ib.*

Marryatt says that the "*go* ahead" principle is the leading characteristic of the American people. He mentions as another, their proneness to hyperbole, and gives as an illustration the statement of an individual who described the place of his residence as so healthy, that most of the citizens *had to remove some where else to die!*

An example, which certain Virginia Judges might profit by:

Chief Justice Marshall was transferred from political life to the bench. He had been a member of Congress, a member of the Virginia Assembly, a Foreign Minister, and a Secretary of State of the United States. But from the moment he put on the judicial robe, he disappeared forever from the political arena.—*Boston Courier.*

Justice "Down South."—Justice is strangely administered in Mississippi, and it would seem by the following from the Natchez Courier that poverty in the criminal quickens the work of the hangman!

Execution.—Lewis and a negro man named Fred were hung at Raymond, Hinds county, on the 5th instant, pursuant to their sentence. Lewis it seems was so unfortunate as to be without friends and being guilty of that as well as other notorious crimes was executed, while another malefactor named Hare was more fortunate and obtained security for costs and awaits the decision of the Supreme Court. It seems to us that this was rather a queer business, as told by the Port Gibson Correspondent. Lewis had obtained from Judge Sharrkey a stay to the proceedings against him, leaving it for the Supreme Court in December to say whether or not he should have a new trial. However, he was unable to procure security for costs in the case, which circumstances alone perhaps brought him to the gallows. A warrant was issued forthwith and he was hung at the appointed time.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1839.

During the absence of the Editor, this paper, and his business generally, will be conducted by Mr. J. B. Newby, who may be found at the Bookstore.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—The gentleman in Bladen County alluded to in a late paper, as having in a joke declared himself a candidate for the Presidency, has taken the good natured spirit of a correspondent in too serious a manner. He will, we hope, pardon us for omitting his communication, when we state, that both his declaration and the account given of it, were intended as a mere jest.

"Heavy weather" does not write good poetry.

The late election has disclosed the fact that the Whigs have still a majority of the popular vote. In nine Districts, where a fair trial of strength was made, the Whigs have a majority of 250 votes. The other four Districts, viz. Salisbury and Rutherford, Whig, and Wilmington and Warren, Van, were not tested. It is very evident, however, that the two former can poll a much larger Whig vote than the two latter can for Van Buren. It only needs a fair turn out at the next August election, to maintain our ascendancy, and secure the State for Mr. Clay.

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

FIRST DISTRICT.

	Rayner.	Sawyer.
Currituck,	114	552
Camden,	475	134
Pasquotank,	629	202
Perquimons,	206 maj.	
Gates,		36 maj.
Chowan,	259	233
Hertford,	365	230
	2048	1387
	1387	
	661 maj.	

THIRD DISTRICT.

	Stanly.	Hall.
Edgecombe,	111	1392
Pitt,	636	571
Beaufort,	901	378
Washington,	402	77
Hyde,	600	81
Tyrrell,	448	55
	3098	2554
	2554	
	544	

FOURTH DISTRICT.

	Biddle.	Shepard.
Wayne,	151	721
Johnston,	344	605
Jones,	235	124
Craven,	618	567
Greene,	31 maj.	
Lenoir,		130 maj.
Carteret,	347	338
	1726	2485
		1726
		759

In the Fifth District (says the Wilmington Advertiser,) there was no opposition, and consequently little interest felt in the election. The vote was a very paltry one, no county balloting the half of what it could do. Yet, notwithstanding the low state of political feeling, 313 votes were cast for Dr. F. J. Hill, who was no candidate, and who has not, indeed, been in the district, or had any communication with it, since the first of June.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

	1839. Deberry.	1839. Morris.	1837. Deberry.	1837. Bethune.
Cumberland,	426	918	300	868
Robeson,	420	435	342	545
Richmond,	612	124	529	140
Anson,	955	518	1020	220
Moore,	364	535	231	562
Montgomery,	874	225	901	130
	3651	2755	3323	2465
	2755		2465	
Maj.	896		858	

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

	Haywood.	Montgomery.
Wake,	980	904
Orange,	1343	1513
Person,	230	499
	2553	2916
		2553
		363

NINTH DISTRICT.

	Shepperd.	Hill.
Guilford,	2119	425
Rockingham,	507	939
Stokes,	850	1322
Caswell,		847 maj.
	3476	3533
		3476
		57

TENTH DISTRICT.

	Henderson.	Fisher.
Rowan,	508	884
Davie,	455	433
Davidson,	740	977
Chatham,	812	590
Randolph,	855	668
	3370	3552
		3370
		182

It will be seen (says the Salisbury Watchman,) by a reference to the returns from the several counties of this District, that Charles Fisher, a politician of the "double-tongued school," is elected over Dr. Pleasant Henderson, a staunch Whig, by a majority of 182 votes. The contest has been, in the main, one of considerable excitement, and the polling beyond the usual tally of the counties—Chatham, possibly, did not come out with her entire strength.—The Whigs of the District and State, however, need not be disheartened by the above result, when the manner and character of the canvass is fairly sifted. They should bear in mind that no man dared to ask votes at their hands, who openly avowed sentiments favorable to Mr. Van Buren or his measures—and that Mr. Fisher, however he may be claimed by the administration out of our District, was compelled to acknowledge himself "Whig" before the People, otherwise his chance would have been slim indeed—even then the plea would not do, when it come to be understood that the friends of the administration, or those who are preparing to enlist under its banner of corruption and extravagance, had been instrumental in bringing out and supporting Mr. Fisher. The expedient had to be resorted to of associating the no school ticket in places where the project was unpopular, with Mr. Fisher's name, to secure his election—and run it with the "School Ticket" where it was better received. To this last effort on the day of the Election, his friends are indebted for their success.

	1839. Edney.	1839. Conner.	1835. Shipp.	1835. Conner.
Mecklenburg,	815	1605	833	1157
Lincoln,	942	1653	737	1750
Cabarrus,	747	381	414	478
	2504	3039	1974	3375
		2504		1974
		535		1401

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

James Graham (Whig,) had no opposition in this District. The Whigs of Rutherford county, however, turned out and gave him a strong vote. Graham 1206, scattering 101.

VOTE ON SCHOOL LAW.

	For.	Against.
Edgecombe,	165	1075
Pitt,	597	370
Beaufort,	1042	50
Wayne,	352	374
Franklin,	683	60
Chatham,	872	402
Randolph,	847	512
Craven,	854	129
Richmond,	558	73
Robeson,	107 majority.	
New Hanover,	469	39
Onslow,	341	92
Rowan,	403	717
Rutherford,	799	656
Mecklenburg,	950	578
Cabarrus,	603	370
Guilford,	1550	422
Rockingham,	927	211
Orange,	1357	455
Duplin,	371	141
Brunswick,	135	20
Bladen,	200	40
Columbus,		no shoool.
Wake,	848	656
Davidson,	452	991
Halifax,	699	102
Warren,	250	290
Lenoir,	255	188
Pasquotank,	762	2
Montgomery,	575	374

MOORE COUNTY.

	1839. Deberry.	1839. Morris.	1837. Deberry.	1837. Bethune.
Carthage,	65	160	59	173
Arnold's,	10	39	2	45
Hancock's,	20	21	12	14
Shuffield's,	65	41	46	41
Ritter's,	47	63	42	49
Saunders',	34	48	20	51
Pocket,	44	32	12	53
McAuley's,	61	76	32	91
McMillan's,	16	53	6	45
	362	533	231	562
		362		231
		171		331

ANSON COUNTY.

	Deberry.	Morris.
Lower Regiment.		
Wadesborough,	149	62
Smith's,	100	27
Sharp's Store,	34	2
Gulledge's,	48	17
Gordon's,	25	4
Clark's,	65	1
Lilly's Store,	46	24
Beverly's,	43	46
Morven,	93	11
Upper Regiment.		
Meltonsville,	58	42
Lanesborough,	77	36
Rogers',	35	30
Beaver Dam,	20	9
Bibby's,	17	38
Bull Head,	63	16
Hamilton's,	36	49
Grassy Creek,	9	68
Morris own,	37	36
	955	518

[The votes at the respective residences of Mr. Deberry and Mr. Morris are worthy of note. Whilst but *one solitary individual* among 83 at Lawrenceville could be found to vote against Mr. Deberry, *a majority* of Mr. Morris's neighbors voted against *him.* This is a striking evidence of the *effect* produced by all the attempts to impeach Mr. Deberry's character.]—Ed. Observer.

Lawrenceville, August 13, 1839.

Mr. E. J. Hale—Sir: The battle is over and victory gained. Mr. Deberry has got within 27 votes of '37. It is true Mr. Morris got a larger vote than we expected, but the turn-out was greater. I give you the statement in each precinct:—

	Deberry.	Morris.
East side of the River.		
*Lawrenceville,	82	1
†Stoney Point,	105	9
†Morgan's,	63	0
Fork,	49	3
Diffue's,	48	14
Cochran's,	62	20
Rock Spring,	51	30
West side of the River.		
Sanders',	43	2
Allman's,	62	8
Center,	74	24
Old Hickory,	63	9
Criscoe's,	45	20
Furr's.	28	25
Ridenhower's,	27	20
Harris's,	72	40
	874	225

*Deberry's home.
†Adjoining Lawrenceville.

Morris was in this county for 4 days before the election, and was at the last named place, and the Baptists went for him, not all, but a great many. He strewed the extra N. Carolinian. I saw a wagoner who came through the counties from Fayetteville the week of the election, he said he saw at every fork of the road one of them stuck up, and picked up a great many in the road.

The *express* passed through the lower end of this county Tuesday in the day, and all night. Next morning they were found at every man's stable door, barn, and all along the road to the election grounds.

God knows who paid the express, or for the printing—(Uncle Sam!) Those that were dropped at the *Stable, were just where they should be.*

I wonder if your Fayetteville folks think they can make we back country folks believe any thing they have a mind to put in print?

The delegation from this State in the next Congress consists of Five Whigs, Seven Tories, and one doubtful. Some of the Northern papers have set down Mr. Fisher as a "Sub-Treasury Whig." This is a mistake. Mr. Fisher expressly declared himself, both in his speeches and his printed address, opposed to the Sub-Treasury. He also denounced the Administration and Mr. Van Buren. There is no doubt that Mr. Fisher was opposed to the Administration, and that he could not possibly have been elected without the votes of more than a thousand Whigs. But the bitterness with which he was assailed by a large portion of the Whig party, with their avoidance and distrust of him, threw him into the arms of the small band of Tories in that District; and we shall not now be surprised if he really acts with the Administration. Just so the Whigs cast away from their party, and forced into the ranks of the Administration, Mr. Fisher's favorite statesman, Mr. Calhoun. He differed, and always differed, from the Whigs upon the currency question, and when he found an opportunity to carry out *his* views on that subject, he availed himself of it, intending, as we most firmly believe, to give the Administration no support on any other question. But the Whig papers denounced him, reproached him, suspected him, until he became in fact what they feared, a thorough-going supporter of the Administration. We did not join in the hue and cry against Mr. Calhoun, nor have we now abused Mr. Fisher. We regretted both. Mr. Calhoun, however, committed a great mistake in permitting any thing to force him into the arms of the Administration. Mr. Fisher is likely to commit the same mistake. Both would have gained immortal honor if they had treated abuse with contempt, and stood by their *principles.*

As we have said, we consider Mr. Fisher doubtful. If he carries out the principles of an immense majority of his constituents, or of his own pledges, he will act with the Whigs in Congress. He is very likely, however, to do otherwise.

THE ELECTIONS in the Western States are not so favorable to the Whig cause as we could have hoped.

In Tennessee it is supposed that Polk, Van, has beaten Cannon, Whig, for Governor, by a small majority; and that the Whigs have lost two or three members of Congress. The delegation will probably stand, 8 Whigs to 5 Vans.

In Kentucky, the Whigs have lost one, and perhaps two members of Congress. Still the administration will have but two or three supporters from that State.

In Indiana, where the Whigs had six to one, it will now be five or six Vans to one or two Whigs. Mr. Clay cannot expect the vote of the new States; but so much the more firmly should the old States stand by him. His Land Bill would prevent the administration from bartering away our land to the new States for votes. Therefore the new States will not sustain him.

In Alabama, the Whigs will have as before, at least two, and perhaps three members of Congress.

As soon as complete returns are received, we shall give the result.

The blackguardism of the last Carolinian is really unworthy of notice; and we will not notice it. It is not at all surprising that people should fret and fume at the failure of all the means, (dishonorable as some of them were,) which were brought to bear against Mr. Deberry at the late election. Having triumphed to our heart's content, we are in too good a humor to follow the Carolinian's example.

We must put that paper right, however, about one or two matters of fact.

It says we have "charged the County Committee of Vigilance, for this County, with a desecration of the Sabbath;" and forthwith proceeds to contradict the charge. Now we never made such a charge against the Committee of Vigilance. We never thought of the Committee of Vigilance, much less charged it with any thing. What we did charge was, that expresses were despatched from this town on Sunday, loaded with the Extra Carolinian.—Whether they were despatched by a Committee, or by the Editor of the Carolinian, we neither knew nor cared.—we neither said nor intimated.

Again, the Carolinian says, we "impeached the motives of those who certified to the correctness of the facts set forth in the Extra." Now this, like the statement above, is utterly untrue. As we have heretofore stated, we refrained from even the most distant allusion to "the certificates."

It is said that the *Editor* of the Carolinian has been absent during the last week. It is to be regretted that he did not leave some one to write editorials for his paper, who was either sober enough to read aright, or honest enough to quote correctly. If we were not made to suffer by one or the other of these deficiencies of the Editor *pro tem*, we should be entirely indifferent to the estimate which that paper might place upon our character.

THE LAW OF LIBEL.—A very interesting Libel case has recently been tried in New Orleans, in which it was decided, after full and able argument, that the truth could not be given in evidence, the English Common Law being in force in that State. The Jury, however, would not agree, and thus a decision on the merits was postponed. Another trial will be had.

In North Carolina, the Common Law on this subject has been repealed, the act of the Legislature of 1803, having made the following provision:—

"It shall and may be lawful for every defendant, who shall be charged by indictment with the publication of a libel, to prove, on the trial for the same, the truth of the facts alleged in the bill of indictment, and upon the introduction of testimony, if it shall appear to the satisfaction of the jury that the facts are true, with the publication whereof the defendant stands charged, such evidence shall be deemed to be a complete justification of the charge."

Extract of a Letter to the Editor, dated

"Richmond county, August 14th.

"One more request, and we have done; and that is this:—tell the Editor of the Carolinian, through your paper, that he may send *Black* back, and collect them Extras up, (or as they are more properly known out here as *Lie-Bills,*) and carry them back. We have no use for them here. We think the right name brought them—*Black;* and Black should take them back, as we expect the Editor and his subjects could make at least some use of them.

"A MEMBER OF THE WHIG FAMILY."

The Montgomery Letters.—The "Standard" intimates that further action is to be had concerning this matter. We can only say, we are glad of it. In the words of that print, "we ask nothing of them." Convince us, that we have done Dr. Montgomery wrong, and we will acknowledge it; but until so convinced, we retract nothing—not a syllable.

By the way, we learn that the Doctor busied himself also in the Hon. Lewis Williams' District, having written Letters there, with a view to influence the Election. He must have a wonderful notion of his own sagacity and cunning; but cute as he thinks himself, he will, before he knows it, find himself *trapped.* A friend informs us, that he heard Mr. Deberry address the people of Moore County, the day after the Election, and of all the scourgings he ever heard, that inflicted upon Dr. Montgomery, he says, was most severe.—Our informant adds his belief, that could the Election have been again tried, Deberry would have beaten him easily in the County.—*Raleigh Register.*

The battle is over,—and we are in the hands of the enemy. We are beaten—'licked'—no mistake,—and no chance for us at present but to "grin and bear it." Government power, government patronage, with a few hundred gallons of *baldface,* did the business for us.

The whigs of Guilford *did their duty;*—whether the Whigs of the other counties of the District can lay this "unction to their souls" we cannot tell. If a laggard was found in the ranks during such a struggle, we say to him in the language of the Newbern Spectator, "may the Lord forgive him, we never will."

We have a mind, however, to ease every lazy whig of his remorse for neglect of duty, and take the responsibility of this defeat upon our own shoulders. We did not *brag* enough. According to one system of modern political ethics, it was our bounden duty to have vapored and boasted like a regular, torn-down loco foco. We might thus have fairly run down, worried out and caught some forty odd more votes—cheated, humbugged and bamboozled some score or two of honest freemen out of their suffrages. Do you take?

Well—we have one consolation left—OLD GUILFORD THUNDERED!!! But she did not thunder enough—that's the misery of it. If she had truly appreciated the array against her, the 2 or 300 freemen who stayed at home, would have come out and swelled her voice to a peal that would have rent the political firmament, and shaken the firmest pillars of a corrupt administration.—*Two Thousand One Hundred and Nineteen* of her freemen have shown their decided hostility to the political principles now in the ascendant. "They have said it once—and they will say it again."

But it is not our purpose to make excuses. For ourselves, we shall *pick our flint and try it again.*—*Greensborough Patriot.*

Well done Chatham!—The promptness and zeal with which this County has adopted the measures necessary to carry the system of Common Schools into operation deserves all praise, and is worthy the imitation of every County in the State. The bill received the popular sanction on Thursday, the 8th inst., and on Tuesday, the 13th, the County Court, (a majority of the Magistrates being present) appointed the Superintendents, and passed an order to pay the Surveyor, who will be indispensable in districting the County.—Most of the individuals, appointed as Superintendants, were previously consulted, and consented to act. We hope this statement will exert a beneficial influence, in stimulating other Counties, where the bill has been accepted, to immediate action.

Raleigh Register.

Prospects of the Whig Party.—The first impulse of the Whigs of the United States, upon the receipt of the result of the late elections, will be to despond. They expected better things, and it is vain to deny that they have been grievously disappointed. Very sufficient causes for our defeat in Tennessee and in Indiana can be assigned, but that is a task, from the successful accomplishment of which, but little benefit is to be derived. We eschew it. Looking back upon the past only for admonition, we look forward, with unwavering hope and encouragement, to the future. The declaration may appear without sufficient warrant to some of our readers, but it is, nevertheless, our deliberate opinion that the Whigs will gain more by their recent defeat than they could possibly have gained by victory. An overweening confidence in their own strength has always lulled them into inactivity or betrayed them into dissensions. They have suffered the inevitable consequences of such a condition of things. They have been defeated. They now may see—they *will* see—the fatal effects of apathy and disunion. We do not doubt, in the least, that, when the late elections come to be calmly considered, they will show, conclusively, that the votes of the States of Tennessee and North Carolina are thoroughly against Mr. Van Buren, and that Indiana has given her vote for Van Buren members of Congress, from motives which are entirely within the control of the Whigs.

Baltimore Chronicle.

Extract of a Letter dated

Beaties' Ford, August 10, 1839.

"We have just received the returns from the Mecklenburg District. Although Gen. Edney has been beaten, it is by so small a vote, in comparison with the last, that the Whigs rejoice in the glorious triumph they have achieved. They have a clear Whig gain of more than 900 votes since the last Congressional Election. We glory in the thought that our District is not irredeemably lost; that the mist, which has so long obscured the vision of our honest citizens, has begun to dissipate, and that we are beginning to open our eyes to the corruption and falsehood of an Administration which seeks only party preferments. We have no doubt, if Gen. Edney had declared himself sooner, he would have been elected.—As it is, we have great cause for rejoicing. The Van Buren party, formerly so arrogant, have met with a signal rebuke.—The "party" have been betting very high on the Election, and giving a thousand votes. I wish you could have seen some of their faces the morning the returns were received. They looked more like the face of mourners than of those who had carried their point."—*Raleigh Register.*

Remarkable.—Observe, if you please, the close relation between the returns of the *Hill* votes and *No School* votes, in this county. Except at one precinct (Ward's)—where some intelligent whigs opposed it from their objections to the *plan,* not the *principle*—there is a resemblance too striking for the most indifferent observer to overlook. This has been remarked in other counties besides this. What a comment upon the administration! What *honor* to the leaders of that party who inseparably link the *ignorance* of the people with their own *success!* Are our free institutions safe in such hands?—*Greensborough Patriot.*

SUPERIOR COURT—FALL CIRCUIT.

Edenton,	Nash.
Salisbury,	Dick.
Newbern,	Settle.
Hillsboro'	Bailey.
Raleigh,	Saunders.
Wilmington,	Toomer.
Mountains,	Pearson.

Five bales of Cotton of the new crop were received at New Orleans on the 6th inst., and sold for 15 cents per pound.

The following anecdotes were related at the 4th of July dinner, in Providence, (R. I.) by Mr. Tillinghast, a member of Congress from that State. The inspiriting exclamation that burst from the mouth of him who so courageously leaped upon the rampart at Yorktown, should be embalmed for immortality. Ancient and modern heroism, furnish scarcely a parallel example, of what might be called, the bravery of impulse.

"The first blood drawn from the veins of a British officer in that great quarrel, was drawn by a shot from a Rhode Island musket—upon our own waves, within sight of the tower of that temple where we have this morning heard the scenes and principles of the revolution so eloquently reviewed by the orator of the day. The owner of that musket still lives in honor amongst us, still characterized by that native resolution, which the lapse of 67 years from that time has not been able to extinguish or abate.

"The first sword that waved in triumph upon the surmounted rampart of Yorktown, was a Rhode Island sword. The owner of that sword, as he clambered up the work, received upon his hands and arms the stabs of the bayonets that were aimed at his life, and having gained the summit and planted himself firmly there, he lifted his sword aloft in his bleeding hand, and called aloud to friends and foes, "Capt. Stephen Olney's company forms *here.*"

A Patron.—The Steubenville Herald says:—"A subscriber who has been *patronizing* us for nearly ten years without paying, and whose lovely wife, not long since, broomsticked our Collector out of the house for presenting the bill, wanted to know of us last week, *why* we stopped his paper."

A Sub-Treasurer Caught!—Parsons, of Albany, who ran away with some ten thousand dollars which belonged to his neighbors, was caught at Pittsburg by the Deputy Sheriff, Mr. Adams, and compelled to disgorge the amounts due to Maj. Gibbons and Mr. Kirkpatrick.

POSTSCRIPT.

THE ELECTIONS.—In Kentucky, the delegation to Congress stands as follows: Whigs, 10, Vans 2, and one District to hear from. The Whigs have a large majority in the Legislature.

In Tennessee, Mr. Polk is elected Governor by a small majority.

In Indiana, the Whigs will have 3 members of Congress, and the Vans 4.

An arrival at New York from England brings Liverpool papers to the 15th and London to the 13th July, both inclusive.

"By this arrival," says the N. Y. Express, "we are furnished with one day's later advices in relation to the Liverpool Cotton Market, which, it will be seen, closed with some degree of firmness."

MARRIED.

In Salisbury, by the Rev. Mr. Frontis, DAVID F. CALDWELL, Esq. Attorney at Law, to Mrs. REBECCA TROY, relict of Matthew Troy, Esq.

In Newbern, by the Rev. Mr. McRae, DANIEL Y. SHINE, Esq. to Mrs. ANN HANRAHAN. Also, by the Rev. J. H. Davis, Mr. JOHN BASSARERE to Miss DORCAS H. CARRAWAY.

DIED,

In Raleigh, on the 13th inst., after a painful illness of seven weeks, Mr. CALVIN J. WHITAKER, aged 32 years.

At Windsor, the residence of Col. Paul Fitzsimons, near Augusta, (Ga.) on the 12th instant, Col. DAVID W. ST. JOHN.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—Aug. 21.

Brandy, peach,	$1 00	Lard,	12½
Ditto, apple,	60 a 70	Molasses,	36 a 40
Bacon,	11 a 12½	Nails, cut,	7½ a 8
Beeswax,	20 a 25	Sugar, brown,	8 a 12
Butter,	20 a 25	Lump,	16
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Loaf,	18 a 20
Cotton,	10 a 11	Salt,	75 a 90
Cotton Yarn,	24 a 32	Sack,	$2 50 a $2 75
Corn,	80 a 85	Tobacco, leaf,	8 a 10
Candles, F. F.	18 a 20	Cotton Bagging,	16 a 20
Flaxseed,	$1 00 a $1 25	Bale Rope,	8 a 12
Flour, new	5 00 a 6 00	Wheat, new	80 a
Feathers,	45	Whiskey,	50
Iron,	5½ a 6	Wool,	17 a 20

WILMINGTON MARKET—Aug. 20.

Turpentine $1 90; Tar 1 65; Steam Mill Lumber 12 00 a 13 00; River Lumber, viz:—Wide Boards 7 00; Flooring 19 00; Scantling 5 00; Timber 6 00 a 7 00; Staves, W. O. rough, $12 50 a $16; drawn. 28 00 a 30 00; R. O. rough 9 00 a 11 00; Shingles 1 50 a 2 00; Corn 85 a 90; Salt, coarse 45; Rice 4 50 a 4 75.

Port of Wilmington.

FROM THE WILMINGTON CHRONICLE OF YESTERDAY.

ARRIVALS.

August 13.—Schr. Chas. E. Thorn from N. York. 14.—Schr. Mary Eliza from Shallotte. 17.—Schr. America from Charleston.

DEPARTURES.

August 17.—Schr. Van Buren for Boston.

Produce per Rail Road for the week past.—Turpentine, 486 bbls.; Bacon, 4,326 lbs.; Lard, 2 bbls.; Corn, 128 bushels; Meal, 116 bushels; Irish Potatoes, 40 bushels.

"Puff away Care."

25,000 SPANISH and American CIGARS 2,000 papers do. smoking Tobacco. Just received and for sale by

C. J. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, Aug. 15. 60-*tf.*

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale that valuable PLANTATION belonging to Mrs. Barclay, 36 miles from Fayetteville, on the Stage Road to Raleigh, long known as Mrs. Barclay's Stage House. It comprises between 600 and 700 acres of LAND, a good DWELLING HOUSE, OUT HOUSES, &c. &c.

To a person disposed to buy, it is believed it would be a great bargain.

For further particulars, apply to Mrs. Barclay on the premises, or to

JOHN S. RABOTEAU, Fayetteville.

August 20, 1839. 59-6w

The Raleigh Standard will please insert six weeks, and send account to this Office.

IN STORE,

25 HHDS. MOLASSES,
10 Bbls. St. Croix and Porto Rico SUGAR,
20 Bags Rio and Java COFFEE,
Superior Loaf SUGAR,
Imperial and Gunpowder TEA,
5 Tons English and Swedes IRON, (ass'd.)
Bale ROPE and BAGGING,
25 Kegs NAILS, (assorted,)
200 Sacks SALT,
Window GLASS,
10 Bbls. Apple BRANDY,
10 Do. WHISKEY.

Expected in a few days,
5 Hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
25 Bags strong scented Rio COFFEE,
1 Bag PEPPER,
1 Pipe fine old Holland GIN,
½ " " French BRANDY,

For sale by

D. B. ROBINSON & CO.,
Hay Street.

August 21, 1839. 59-3w

$10 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber's residence in Richmond county, N. C. some months ago, a bright Mulatto girl slave, named SARAH. Said girl is about 17 to 18 years of age, tolerably well grown, has one of her front teeth out, and her eyes of a light grey or yellow complexion. She has, on former elopements, taken up in the vicinity of the Mulatto Settlement, in Robeson county, and passed there under the assumed name of Betsey Morgan. I understand she was seen in June last, near the Little Marsh, in Robeson county, passing herself off as a free girl, and that her name was Sally or Betsey Butler. I will give the above reward for her apprehension and delivery to me at Bennettsville, S. C., or in proportion to the above, if delivered to Wm. W. McFarland, Laurel Hill, N. C. I forewarn all persons from harbouring, entertaining, or employing said girl, under the penalty of the law.

JNO. R. BUIE.

Bennettsville, S. C., Aug. 17, 1839. 59-tf.

SALES AT AUCTION.

TO-MORROW at 3½ o'clock P. M., a large collection of BOOKS. They can be examined until the Sale.

—ALSO—

1 Firkin Butter and 1 Chest Tea, with other articles. Sale positive and terms Cash.

A. KIMBALL, *Auc.*

August 21, 1839. 59-1w.

The Subscriber

IS now receiving, and has on hand, a good assortment of the following articles, viz:

Rio and Cuba Coffee; St. Croix, Porto Rico and New Orleans Sugar; single and double refined Loaf do.; Molasses; Pepper; Spice; Ginger; Cassia; Nutmegs; Camphor; Saleratus; Spanish Whiting; Yellow Ochre; White Lead, dry and in Oil; dry Red Lead; Spanish Brown, (in kegs;) Lamp Black; Collins' & Co's Axes; English and Swedish Iron; Blistered, German and Cast Steel; bright Trace Chains; Shear Moulds; Hoop, Band, Strap and Sheet Iron; Nails and Brads, nos. 3 a 40; Castings; Hanlock's tanned Sole Leather; Cotton Bagging, of extra and common quality; Bale Rope; Seine and Baling Twine; Tanner's Oil; Wrapping Paper; Tallow and Sperm Candles; Teas, (of various kinds and qualities;) a few casks Madeira Wine; Weeding Hoes; 8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Window Glass; British Blacking, (of superior quality;) Tin Plate; Liverpool Sack and Bulk Salt; Alum Bulk do.; Epsom and Glauber Salts, &c. &c. &c. All of which will be sold low for cash, country produce, or on time to prompt dealers.

CHARLES T. HAIGH.

August 20, 1839. 59-6w

THE SUBSCRIBER has now in Store, and expects to receive in a few days, a general assortment of GOODS, among which are—

350 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
500 Bushels Alum Salt,
50 Bags Rio Coffee,
10 Hhds. Molasses,
St. Croix, Porto Rico, and New Orleans Sugar, in hhds. and bbls.
Superior Loaf and Lump Sugar,
Best Imperial Tea,
25 Boxes 10 x 12 and 8 x 10 Window Glass,
25 Kegs White Lead, no. 1 and 2,
½ Ton Nova Scotia Grind Stones, (various sizes.)
100 Lbs. Caracas Indigo, (a superior article,)
500 Lbs. superior Sole Leather,
A variety of Paints and Dye Stuffs,
Best Lamp and Linseed Oil,
Manilla Rope, ½ to 1½ inches,
A few dozen bottles genuine English Mustard,
Barcenii's superior Blacksmith's Bellows, 28 to 32 inches,
Blacksmith's Vises,
Mouse Hole Anvils,
Sledge and hand Hammers,
Blacksmith's Files and Horse Rasps,
10 Tons Swedes and English Iron, (assorted,)
50 Kegs Nails and Brads, (assorted,)
Wrought Nails, (assorted,) 4d, 6d, and 8d.
Cast and German Steel,
English and American Blistered, do.
Dupont's FF and FFF Gunpowder.
Bar Lead, Drop and Buck Shot, (assorted.)

All of which, and many other articles not mentioned, the undersigned is well assured, have been purchased on the most favorable terms; and in order to induce quick sales, he is resolved to sell at a very small profit for Cash, or exchange for country produce, or on time for undoubted paper, payable at Bank.

Orders from the country will receive prompt attention.

BEVERLY ROSE.

Fayetteville, Foot of Haymount, } 59-4w
August 14, 1839. }

Valuable Building Lots.

PERSONS desirous of securing for themselves eligible *BUILDING LOTS* near the City of Raleigh, have now an opportunity offered, which will not probably be again presented. On Friday, the 4th of October ensuing, will be offered for sale on the premises,

Eleven Two Acre Lots
Twenty-two Four Acre do.

Being part of the Tract of Land on which the Episcopal School is situated. To those acquainted with the location, nothing need be said as to its desirable qualities. To those, who are not, it may be necessary to say, that the Lots are just without the limits of the Corporation, (and exempt, of course, from City taxes,) distant only about half a mile from the Capitol in a Westerly direction, have the natural growth upon them, and are high, dry and airy.—There are no Lots in the vicinity so well situated for building, as all must admit who have any knowledge of them. Persons from the low Country, desirous of removing to a healthy retreat in the Summer, have now a rare chance for bargains.

At the same time, the *HOUSEHOLD* and *KITCHEN FURNITURE,* of every description, belonging to the SCHOOL, comprising a great variety of articles, will also be sold. Terms made known on day of Sale.

Raleigh, August 16, 1839. 59-2w.

To the Public.

WHEREAS, my wife JENNET has left my bed and board, without any just cause known to me. These are therefore, to notify and forewarn all persons from trusting or harbouring her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting.

JOHN L. GILLIS.

Richmond county, N. C., Aug. 5, 1839. 59-3w

State of North Carolina,

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1839.

Erasmus Love *vs.* Cullen H. Lonceford.

Original Attachment levied on one Lot in the town of Rockingham, as the property of the defendant, adjoining the Lands of Ann Jennings and others, and summoned as Garnishee John C. Knight.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant resides beyond the limits of the State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, That publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for six weeks successively, notifying said Cullen H. Lonceford to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, held for the County of Richmond, at the Court House in the town of Rockingham, on the 3d Monday in October next, then and there to replevy and plead, or judgment by default will be awarded against him, and the Lot levied on condemned to the satisfaction of Plaintiff's demand. Witness, Graham A. Nicholson, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 3d Monday in July, A. D. 1839, and of American Independence the 64th.

[59] G. A. NICHOLSON, *C. C. C.*

State of North Carolina,

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1839.

Wm. L. Adams *vs.* Daniel McLauchlin, Adm'r of John McInnis, dec'd.

[ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT LEVIED ON LAND.]

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant has removed beyond the limits of the State, so that a personal notice of said levy cannot be served on him: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, That publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks successively, notifying said Defendant of said levy on his land, and requiring him to appear at the next Term of our said Court, held on the 3d Monday in October, 1839, replevy and plead, or judgment by default will be entered up against him, and the Land levied on condemned to the satisfaction of Plaintiff's demand. Witness, Graham A. Nicholson, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 3d Monday in July, A. D. 1839, and of American Independence the 64th.

[59] G. A. NICHOLSON, *C. C. C.*

MATCHLESS SANATIVE.

THIS invaluable Medicine is for sale by the Subscriber at Temperance Hill Post Office, Moore County, N. C.

JOSIAH T. PHILLIPS.

The PHŒNIX FACTORY

IS now in operation, and the CLOTH manufactured is for sale at the Store of

J. H. HOOPER.

January 1,.1839. 26tf

Mother's Catechism.

A NEW EDITION just published and for sale by E. J. HALE.

July 25, 1838.

Just received,

150 CASKS THOMASTOWN LIME.

H. LEETE.

January 1, 1839. 26-tf

CLEANSE and PURIFY THE BODY.

THE operation of the principles of PURGATION being allowed to be one of the greatest utility in the cure and prevention of disease, it is of the greatest consequence to ascertain what medicine is capable of producing the DESIRED EFFECT, in the easiest, and at the same time in the most effectual manner.

We no longer believe that inflammations of any kind can be cured by abstracting our life—OUR BLOOD. It is now well understood that an inflammation is a wise ORDINANCE OF NATURE, a signal that she requires the assistance of purgative medicines, to ease her of the oppressive burden which she proves by the high fever and strong pulse, is wanted to be removed. In other words, the body calls for a vegetable cleansing.

Brandeth's Vegetable Universal Pills require no skill in their administration. The printed direction only has to be observed, and they pre-describe the just proportion of the dose to the magnitude of the disease to be cured.

Let all persons read the following opinion of a gentleman who well knows the qualities of these pills.

BRANDETH'S PILLS.

This medicine is acknowledged to be one of the most valuable ever discovered, as a purifier of the blood and fluids. It is superior to Sarsaparilla, whether as a sudorific or alterative. It stands infinitely before all the preparations or combinations of Mercury. Its purgative properties are alone of incalculable value—for theso pills may be taken daily FOR ANY PERIOD, and instead of weakening by Cathartic effect, they add strength, by taking away the cause of weakness. There is no good MERCURY does, which these pills do not likewise. But hey have none of the miserable effects of that DEADLY SPECIFIC. The TEETH are not injured—the BONES and limbs are not paralyzed—no.—But in the stead of these distressing symptoms, new life and consequent animation, is evident in every movement of the body. Brandeth's Pills are indeed A UNIVERSAL REMEDY; for they cure opposite diseases They cure *Inflammation* and *Chronic Rheumatism!* They cure *Diabetes* and *Stranguary!* They cure *Dysentery* and *Constitutional Costiveness!* They will cure all these apparently opposite diseases, BECAUSE they CLEANSE and PURIFY the blood, provided, however, nature is not beyond all human ASSISTANCE. Four years this medicine has now been before the public in the United States.. Wherever it has been introduced, it has superseded all other remedies.

Dr. Brandeth's offices in New York are 241, Broadway, 185, Hudson street, and 276, Bowery, between Prince and Houston streets.

South Carolina Office—70, Meeting st., Charleston.

The only agent in Wilmington is Mr. S. M. WEST, who has the pills for sale, at 25 cents per box, with full directions.

OBSERVE, ☞ *Druggists are never made agents.*

☞BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.☜

Agent for Fayetteville, Mr. MICHAEL McGARY.

June 7, 1839. 52-1Y.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

Hadlock's Vegetable Powder and Sirup,

For Diseases of the Lungs, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Coughs, Colds, &c.

The operation of this Medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes a gentle and healthy perspiration, and checks morbid and pernicious sweatings, relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes a free and mild expectoration, removes pains from the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration, corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and it restores the patient to the bodily vigor which that wasting disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, so surely destroys.

☞ For sale by the Proprietor, on Hillsborough street, and at the Store of James H. Hooper.

The Proprietor has received the following testimony from the Rev. Simeon Colton, a gentleman well known:—

TO THE PUBLIC.

Mr. James Hadlock has for some time been in the practice of preparing vegetable powder and sirup for diseases of the lungs, coughs, colds, &c. which have been extensively used in and about Fayetteville, N. C., as well as in other places, by people who have suffered under those and similar complaints. They have acquired a high reputation, and are considered by many as superior to any other medicine for the above-named diseases. And I have reason to believe from my own experience, and from the effects of the medicine, as used in my family, that it is highly valuable, while its operation is mild and safe. It is recommended to all who may be laboring under the complaints named, to give it a thorough trial, and it is confidently believed that there will be no disappointment in the result.

SIMEON COLTON,

Principal of the Donaldson Academy.

Fayetteville, Feb. 18, 1839. 37tf

PILES &c.

HAEMORRHOIDS.

NO CURE NO PAY!!

PRICE $1.

HAY'S LINIMENT.

NO FICTION.—This extraordinary chemical composition, the result of science and the invention of a celebrated medical man, the introduction of which to the public was invested with the solemnity of a death-bed bequest, has since gained a reputation unparalleled, fully sustaining the correctness of the lamented Dr. Gridley's last confession, that "he dared not die without giving to posterity the benefit of his knowledge on this subject," and he therefore bequeathed to his friend and attendant, Solomon Hays, the secret of his discovery.

It is now used in the principal hospitals, and the private practice in our country, first and most certainly for the cure of the *Piles*, and also so extensively and effectually as to baffle credulity, unless where its effects are witnessed. *Externally* in the following complaints.

For Dropsy—Creating extraordinary absorption at once.

All Swellings—Reducing them in a few hours.

Rheumatism—Acute or Chronic, giving quick ease.

Sore Throat—By cancers, ulcers or colds.

Croup, and Whooping Cough—Externally, and over the chest.

All Bruises, Sprains and Burns—Curing in a few hours.

Sores and Ulcers—Whether fresh or long standing, and fever sores.

Its operations upon adults and children in reducing rheumatic swellings, and loosening coughs and tightness of the chest by relaxation of the parts, has been surprising beyond conception. The common remark of those who have used it in the *Piles*, is "It acts like a charm."

THE PILES.—The price $1 is refunded to any person who will use a bottle of Hay's Liniment for the Piles, and return the empty bottle without being cured. These are the positive orders of the Proprietor to the Agents; and out of many thousands sold, not one has been unsuccessful.

We might insert certificates to any length, but prefer that those who sell the article, should exhibit original to purchasers.

CAUTION.—None can be genuine without splendid engraved wrapper, on which is my name, and also *that of the Agents.*

SOLOMON HAYS.

TO EDITORS, &c.—All country papers who will insert the above 12 months, and send one number to the agents, shall be entitled to one dozen of the Liniment.

Sold wholesale and retail by COMSTOCK & CO., Sole Agents, 2 Fletcher street, near Maiden Lane, one door below Pearl street, New York, and by M. R. WILLKINGS, Fayetteville, N. C.

Piles, Dropsy, Swellings, All Sores, Rheumatism.

IT is absolutely asserted on the most positive proof, that the above complaints are arrested and cured by the timely use of Hay's Liniment. It is impossible to find room in this paper to present those proofs which are conclusive and convincing. They may be seen at length as below.

The true article has a splendid engraved wrapper with agents and proprietor's name. Call at 2 Fletcher st. near Maiden Lane, 1 door below Pearl street, where the article is sold.

SOLOMON HAYS.

Hay's Liniment for the Piles.

THE Proprietor begs leave to recommend, which he does with the fullest confidence, one of the most valuable remedies known for this troublesome and painful complaint. Without going into detail, he deems it enough to say, that he has in his possession undoubted testimonials, that it has more completely answered the purpose for which it is intended than any other popular medicine. This remedy is perfectly innocent in its application to all conditions, ages and sexes. Full directions accompany each bottle. For sale wholesale and retail at 2 Fletcher street, near Maiden Lane, one door below Pearl street, and by M. R. WILLKINGS, Fayetteville, N. C.

HEADACHE.

DR. E. SPOHN, a German physician of much note, having devoted his attention for some years to the cure and removal of the causes of NERVOUS AND SICK HEADACHE, has the satisfaction to make known, that he has a remedy which by removing the causes, cures effectually and permanently this distressing complaint. There are many families who have considered Sick Headache a constitutional incurable family complaint. Dr. S. assures them that they are mistaken, and laboring under distress which they might not only alleviate, but actually eradicate by the use of his remedy.

It is the result of scientific research, and is entirely of a different character from advertised patent medicines, and is not unpleasant to the taste.

HEADACHE, SICK OR NERVOUS.

The extraordinary reputation that Dr. Spohn's remedy for this distressing complaint is every day gaining is certainly a matter of much astonishment. That so much suffering should have existed for ages without any discovery of an effectual preventive, or cure, is truly a subject of much regret, but Dr. S. now assures the public that such a remedy has been invented as will convince the most incredulous. The principles upon which it acts are simple and plain. It is an admitted fact that this complaint, whether called Sick Headache, or Nervous Headache, arises primarily from the stomach—those who think they have the Nervous Headache may rest assured that this organ, the stomach, is the first cause, that the system has become vitiated or debilitated, through the stomach, and that only through the same channel must they expect a restoration of the natural and healthy functions of the system. This object, Dr. Spohn's remedy is eminently calculated to attain. The truth of this position cannot be controverted, and the sooner sufferers with the headache become convinced of it, the sooner will their sufferings end in restoration of health. Dr. Spohn pledges his professional reputation on this fact. The remedy may be had of apothecaries generally throughout the United States.

COMSTOCK & CO., wholesale druggists 2 Fletcher street, near Maiden Lane, one door below Pearl st., New York, General Agents for America.

E. SPOHN, M. D.

For sale by

M. R. WILLKINGS,

Fayetteville, N. C

THE LATE MAYOR of Philadelphia has certified under seal of the city to the character of several Divines, Physicians, and gentlemen of high standing who declare positively under their own hands (all of which may be seen at the place named below) that the Balm of Columbia is not only a certain preservative, but positively a restorative of the human hair; also, a sure cure for Dandruff. Who shall dispute, or who go bald? Enquire at 2, Fletcher street, 1 door below Pearl street, near Maiden Lane, and of M. R. WILLKINGS, Fayetteville, N. C.

BALDNESS.

A BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF HAIR is the grandest ornament belonging to the human frame. How strangely the loss of it changes the countenance, and prematurely brings on the appearance of old age, which causes many to recoil at being uncovered, and sometimes even shun society to avoid the jests and sneers of their acquaintance; the remainder of their lives is consequently spent in retirement. In short, not even the loss of property fills the generous thinking youth with that heavy sinking gloom as does the loss of his hair. To avert all these unpleasant circumstances, OLDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA stops the hair from falling off on the first application, and a few bottles restores it again. It likewise produces eyebrows and whiskers; prevents the hair from turning gray, makes it curl beautifully, and frees it from scurf. Numerous certificates of the first respectability in support of the virtues of Oldridge's Balm are shown by the proprietors.

READ THE FOLLOWING:

ROBERT WHARTON, Esq. late Mayor of Philadelphia, has certified to the high character of the following gentlemen:

The undersigned do hereby certify that we have used the Balm of Columbia discovered by J. Oldridge, and have found it highly serviceable not only as a preventive against the falling off of hair, but also a certain restorative.

WM. THATCHER, sen.
Methodist Minister in St. George charge, No. 86 North Fifth st.
J. D. THOMAS, M. D. 163 Race st.
J. S. FUREY, 101 Spruce st.
H. McCURDY, 213 South 7th st.
JOHN GARD, jr. 123 Arch st.

It will certainly raise its virtues in the estimation of the public, when it is known that three of the above signers are more than 50 years of age, and the others not less than 30.

CAUTION.—Observe that each bottle of the genuine Balm has a splendid engraved wrapper, on which is represented the Falls of Niagara, the agent's name, &c.

Sold wholesale and retail by COMSTOCK & CO., Sole Agents for America, 2 Fletcher street, near Maiden Lane, one door below Pearl street, N. York, and by M. R. WILLKINGS, Fayetteville, N. C.

DANDRUFF & BALDNESS.

Oldridge's Balm of Columbia.

DANDRUFF AND BALDNESS.—The article named above is a chemical combination of such ingredients as have proved themselves efficacious in assisting the natural growth of the human hair, and removing all obstacles to its perfect development.—In commending this article to the particular notice of a discerning public, the proprietor is but recapitulating the oft expressed sentiments of the many hundreds, who have successfully tested its efficacy and wonderful qualities—this compound having acquired for itself a character for singular merit and value. It is used by ladies and gentlemen generally, to keep the Hair moist and beautiful, and the head free from Dandruff, which it does most perfectly, and thus prevents Baldness.

CAUTION.—Observe that each bottle of the genuine Balsam of Columbia has a splendid engraved wrapper, on which is represented the Falls of Niagara, &c.

For sale, wholesale or retail, by COMSTOCK & CO., 2 Fulton st. near Maiden Lane, 1 door from Pearl st. and by M. R. WILLKINGS, Fayetteville, N. C. 28-1Y

J. & J. KYLE,

HAVE just received by the last arrivals from the North, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

—Among which are—

920 PIECES CALICO, well assorted,
150 pieces superior Gingham,
245 pieces Pongee Handkerchiefs,
Swiss Muslin, plain, plaid, and figured,
Bishop Lawns, Prussian Shawls,
Irish Linen, Lawns and Diapers,
Cloths, Cassimeres and Sattinets,
Spool Cotton and Patent Thread,
Tuck and Side Combs,
Muslin-de-Lanes, 3-4 and 6-4,
Bolting Cloths, (Anker.)

With many other articles;—all of which, being bought at Auction, &c., will be offered at reduced prices.

July 2, 1839. 52tf

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Plantation on the Cape Fear River, recently owned and cultivated by Jno. M. Dobbin, dec'd, better known as the "Northington Ferry Plantation," embracing in all about 2260 acres, much of it in a high state of cultivation—well fenced; the balance well timbered with Oak, Hickory and Pine. It has on it two comfortable Dwelling Houses, and other convenient out-buildings; fine water streams, on which are now standing a Mill and Gin House. The Ferry is also included, and being on the best road to Chapel Hill and Hillsborough, with but little attention might be profitable property. Distance from Fayetteville about 32 miles. Capital sites for Cotton Factories. The Plantation is susceptible of a division into two or three parts, which would be made to suit purchasers. If the above property cannot be sold at Private Sale before the ensuing Fall, it will then, on further notice, be disposed of at Public Sale. Persons residing in the low country, and others desirous of purchasing a healthy situation and valuable Plantation, would do well to examine this. For further particulars, apply to

JAMES C. DOBBIN, *Executor.*

July 6, 1839. 53-tf.

Fayetteville Female Seminary.

MR. BAILEY respectfully gives notice that, in order to meet the increasing patronage of this School, and advance its interests, he has associated with himself in copartnership, Mr. GUSTAVUS SPENCER, who, with his lady, will commence their labors at the opening of the next Academic year, Oct. 15. Mr. S. is an experienced Teacher, and has had charge, for the past year, of the Female Seminary at Charlotte, in this State.

Mrs. *Spencer* will take the special charge of the *Elementary Department*, in a room entirely separate from the general School Room.

Seven rooms in the commodious building hitherto occupied, will be devoted to the use of the School, and the classes divided according to their ages, and separated as much as possible from each other.

The commodious arrangements for Boarding will be continued as last year, and Mr. BEACH will be prepared to take 10 or 12 young Ladies in the Seminary Buildings, where they will have the benefit of constant intercourse with all the Teachers.

Messrs. Bailey and Spencer will seek to furnish able instruction in every department, and considerable expense has been incurred to increase the advantages of the Pupils in this School.

The Academic year will commence on the 15th of October and close on the 18th of July following.

The year is divided into two Sessions of twenty weeks each. Parents and guardians are reminded that it is very important to Pupils that they should enter early, and *begin* with their respective Classes. Every week they delay, they lose in effect *two* weeks.

TERMS—IN ADVANCE:

Elementary Department or 2d Class,	$8	per Session.
First Class,	16	" "
French Language,	10	" "
Drawing and Painting,	10	" "
Music on Piano Forte,	25	" "
Music on Guitar,	25	" "
Use of Piano,	3	" "
Incidentals and Stationary,	1	" "

July 10, 1839. 53tf

MOFFAT'S
Vegetable Life Pills, and Phœnix Bitters.

The Life Pills are recommended for Dyspepsia, and diseases of the Stomach and Bowels, generally. Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gravel, Worms, Asthma, Consumption, Ulcers, Sores, Piles, &c. &c.

The Bitters are said to be an infallible remedy for Fevers and Agues, determination of blood to the head, Indigestion, &c. &c.

For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

Feb. 12, 1839.

GEORGIA INSURANCE *And Trust Company.*

At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS, Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

DR. G. R. PHELPS' COMPOUND
TOMATO PILLS,

(ENTIRELY VEGETABLE,)

A new and valuable remedy for all diseases arising from impurities of the Blood, Morbid Secretions of the Liver and Stomach;

Also, a substitute for Calomel, as a Cathartic in Fevers, and all Bilious diseases, and for ordinary Family Physic.

THIS popular Medicine, which has received such general approbation as a remedy for Dyspepsia, Bilious and Acid Stomachs, Jaundice, Heartburn, Costiveness, Headache, &c. &c., and which is now prescribed by many of the most respectable Physicians, is for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

March 8, 1839. 36tf

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

Superior Court of Equity, March Term, 1839.

Thomas Graves, by his next friend, James H. Ratcliff,

vs.

James Chapman and wife Mary, Neill McNeill and wife Martha, Rebecca Adams, Richard Graves, William Graves, Elizabeth Graves, Miles Graves, Naomi Graves, and Miriam Graves.

[PETITION FOR SALE OF REAL ESTATE.]

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the above named defendants, James Chapman and wife Mary, Neill McNeill and wife Martha, Rebecca Adams, Richard Graves, William Graves, Elizabeth Graves, Miles Graves, Naomi Graves, and Miriam Graves, are non-residents of this State, it is therefore *Ordered by the Court*, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six successive weeks, for said defendants to be and appear before the Honorable the Judge of our next Court of Equity to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in September next, then and there to show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be entered up against them, and the cause heard ex-parte as to them.

WITNESS, William Ewing Troy, Clerk and Master of said Court of Equity, at office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday of March, A. D. 1839, and the 64th year of American Independence.

[55-6w] WM. E. TROY, *C. M. E.*

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

MORE NEW GOODS.

BY Steamer *Cotton Plant* I am now receiving my FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS,

Which consist of a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, well adapted for the demands of the Season, and bought principally at Package Sales for Cash, and are necessarily CHEAP,—and selected with care to suit this section of country.

Also, a heavy Stock of

GROCERIES,

Consisting in part of

156 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
25 do Laguira do,
25 do Cuba do,
20 hhds. St. Croix SUGAR,
10 do Porto Rico do,
300 sacks Liverpool Salt,
100 kegs Nails and Brads, assorted,
50 do No. 1 White Lead, in Oil,
20 bbls. Tanners' Oil, (Shore & Banks,)
50 boxes Window Glass, 8 x 10 & 10 x 12,
20 tons Swedes and English Iron,
100 pair Bright Trace Chains,

Together with Sheet Iron, Weeding Hoes, Mousehole Anvils, Vises, Hammers, Bellows, &c. &c., Loaf and Lump Sugar, Teas, Shot, Lead, Powder, Wines and Spices of all kinds;—all of which will be sold as formerly very low for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to undoubted Paper.

☞ My Stock for the approaching Season is complete. Call and examine, or send your orders to

C. J. ORRELL,

Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Oct. 12, 1838. 15tf

Valuable Property for sale.

THE Subscriber, having an idea of removing to the West, offers for sale on the 29th of August next, his valuable PLANTATION, situated about 22 miles West of Fayetteville, on the Turnpike road leading from thence to Rockingham, consisting of 900 acres.

About 100 acres of the Land are at present under cultivation;—the remainder is in its natural state.—It has upon it a commodious frame dwelling house, and all other convenient out-buildings, together with a Grist Mill and Cotton Gin; all of which have been lately erected.

The situation is high and healthy, and the Land is admirably adapted to the culture of Corn, Cotton, Wheat, etc. The thickness of the surrounding settlement, and the publicity of the place, (being formerly a Post Office,) render it an excellent situation for a country Store.

Also, on the same day, 300 acres of uncultivated Land, on the East side of Big Rockfish, about five miles North of the above mentioned, and all his stock, consisting of Cattle, Sheep and Hogs.

The Subscriber invites all who have an idea of purchasing, to call and examine the premises beforehand; for he flatters himself that their value may be more justly estimated in this way than by a description of them.

WILLIAM L. McDIARMID.

Calvin's Grove, Cumberland C'ty, N. C., } 54-6w
July 10, 1839. }

☞If the above is not sold at Private Sale before the 29th of August, it will on that day be offered at Public Auction.

One Hundred Mill Stones

JUST RECEIVED, suited for the patent horse power, or portable Corn Mill, from 12 to 18 inches diameter, and will be sold low for cash, by

C. J. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, July 2, 1839. 52tf

PETERS'S VEGETABLE
PILLS.

THESE PILLS are no longer among those of doubtful utility. They have passed away from the hundreds that are daily launched upon the tide of experiment, and now stand before the public as high in reputation, and as extensively employed in all parts of the United States, the Canadas, Texas, Mexico, and the West Indies, as any medicine that has ever been prepared for the relief of suffering man. They have been introduced wherever it was found possible to carry them, and there are but few towns that do not contain some remarkable evidences of their good effects. The certificates that have been presented to the proprietor exceed twenty thousand!—upwards of five hundred of which are from regular practising Physicians, who are the most competent judges of their merits.

Often have the cures performed by this medicine furnished subjects for editorial comment, in various newspapers and journals; and it may with truth be asserted that no medicine of the kind has ever received testimonials of higher value than this.

They are in general use as a family medicine, and there are thousands of families who declare they are never satisfied unless with a supply always at hand.

They have no rival in curing and preventing Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Sick Head-ache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Piles, Cholic, Female Obstructions, Heart-burn, Furred Tongue, Nausea, Distension of the Stomach and Bowels, Incipient Diarrhœa, Flatulence, Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Blotched or Sallow Complexion, and in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, where a cathartic or an aperient is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither nausea, griping, nor debility.

☞ These extraordinary and justly celebrated Pills are sold at the Fayetteville Bookstore, and in all the principal towns in the State. Retail price, 50 cents per box.

May 1, 1839. 45-1Y

SOUTHERN TONIC.
COSTER & COXE.

AGUE AND FEVER,

And every symptom of general Debility, speedily and permanently cured by

COSTER & COXE'S ORIGINAL SOUTHERN TONIC.

COSTER & COXE, the inventors of this celebrated medicine, from a long residence in the South, and from the nature of their vocation, have been brought immediately in contact with the Ague and Fever in its most obstinate forms, and have frequently been compelled to witness the entire want of success in the practice of the most skilful Physicians. The usual and popular mode of treating this disease has been, first to evacuate the stomach and bowels, and then resort to the use of Tonics—of which class of Medicines a very great variety have been recommended to the Public—all of which have had their advocates, and that which has been by far the most popular one, has been Peruvian Bark and its preparations, particularly that of *Quinine.* There are insurmountable objections to the administration of Quinine, as to most individuals, (when carried to a salutary point,) it produces a roaring in the ears, nausea, and a headache, very similar to a bilious headache; and when it effects a cure it is seldom permanent. It was the hope of avoiding this state of things that induced us to try the "Southern Tonic," and we are happy to say that its success has surprised *even us.* As there is no Arsenic, Mercury, or any thing *in the least* hurtful to the human constitution in it, there can be no objection to the administration of the Southern Tonic to the most tender infant; indeed it will be found the most delicate and effective medicine known in those cases of Disorganized Stomach and Bowels, and of general debility which so frequently present themselves in children.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine has been received, on consignment, at the Book Store, Fayetteville, N. C. Price $1 per bottle, or 9 per dozen.

Children's Toy Books,

FOR SALE AT THE BOOK STORE.

UNEXAMPLED
MAMMOTH SCHEME!!

THE following details of a SCHEME OF A LOTTERY, to be drawn in December next, warrants us in declaring it to be UNPARALLELED in the history of Lotteries. PRIZES to the amount *have never before been offered* to the public. It is true, there are many blanks, but on the other hand, the extremely low charge of $20 per Ticket—the *Value and Number* of the *Capitals*, and the revival of the good old custom of WARRANTING THAT EVERY PRIZE SHALL BE DRAWN AND SOLD, will, we are sure, give universal satisfaction, and especially to the SIX HUNDRED PRIZE HOLDERS.

☞To those disposed to adventure, we recommend EARLY APPLICATION being made to us for Tickets—when the Prizes are all sold, Blanks only remain—the first buyers have the best chance.—We, therefore, emphatically say—DELAY NOT! but at once *remit* and *transmit* to us your orders, which shall always receive our immediate attention. Letters to be addressed, and applications made to

SYLVESTER & CO.,
156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

☞ *Observe the Number* 156.

$700,000!!!

$500,000!!

$25,000!!

6 PRIZES OF $20,000!!

2 PRIZES OF $15,000!!

3 PRIZES OF $10,000!!

GRAND REAL ESTATE AND BANK STOCK

LOTTERY

OF PROPERTY SITUATED IN NEW ORLEANS.

☞ *The Richest and most Magnificent Scheme ever presented to the Public in this or any other Country.*

TICKETS ONLY $20.

Authorized by an act of the Legislative Assembly of Florida, and under the directions of the Commissioners acting under the same.

To be drawn at Jacksonville, Florida, Dec. 1, 1839.

SCHMIDT & HAMILTON, MANAGERS.

SYLVESTER & CO., 156 Broadway, New York, SOLE AGENTS.

NO COMBINATION NUMBERS!!!

100,000 *Tickets, from No.* 1 *upwards, in succession.*

The Deeds of the Property and the Stock transferred in trust to the Commissioners appointed by the said act of the Legislature of Florida, for the security of the Prize-holders.

SPLENDID SCHEME!!!

1 Prize—The Arcade—286 feet, 5 inches, 4 lines, on Magazine street; 101 feet, 11 inches, on Natchez street; 126 feet, 6 inches, on Gravier street.—Rented at about $37,000 pr. ann. Valued at	$700,000
1 Prize—City Hotel—162 ft. on Common street; 146 feet, 6 inches, on Camp street.—Rented at $25,000—Valued at	500,000
1 Prize—Dwelling House (adjoining the Arcade) No. 16, 24 feet, 7 inches front on Natchez street.—Rented at $1200—Valued at	20,000
1 Prize—Ditto—(Adjoining the Arcade) No. 18, 23 feet front on Natchez street. Rented at $1200—Valued at	20,000
1 Prize—Ditto—(Adjoining the Arcade) No. 20, 23 ft. front on Natchez st.—Rented at $1200—Valued at	20,000
1 Prize—Ditto—No. 23, North-east corner of Basin & Custom-house street; 40 ft. front on Basin, and 40 feet on Franklin street, by 127 feet deep in Custom-house street.—Rented at $1500—Valued at	20,000
1 Prize—Ditto—No. 24, South-west corner of Basin & Custom-house street; 32 ft. 7 inches on Basin, 32 feet, 7 inches on Franklin, 127 feet, 10½ inches deep in front of Custom-house street.—Rented at $1500—Valued at	20,000
1 Prize—Ditto—No. 339, 24 feet, 8 inches on Royal street, by 127 feet, 11 inches deep. Rented at $1000—Valued at	15,000
1 Prize—250 shares Canal Bank Stock,—$100 each,	25,000
1 Ditto—200 ditto Commercial ditto, $100 each,	20,000
1 Ditto—150 ditto Mechanics' & Traders',—$100 each,	15,000
1 Ditto—100 ditto City Bank, $100 each,	10,000
1 Ditto—100 do. Ditto do,—$100 each,	10,000
1 Ditto—100 do. Ditto do,—$100 each,	10,000
1 Ditto—50 ditto Exchange Bank, $100 each,	5,000
1 Ditto—50 do. Ditto do,—$100 each,	5,000
1 Ditto—25 ditto Gas Light Bank, $100 each,	2,500
1 Ditto—25 do. Ditto do,—$100 each,	2,500
1 Ditto—15 ditto Mechanics' & Traders'—$100 each,	1,500
1 Ditto—15 do. Ditto do,—$100 each,	1,500
20 Ditto—each 10 shares of the Louisiana State Bank, $100 each, each Prize $1,000,	20,000
10 Ditto—each 2 shares of $100 each, each Prize $200, of the Gas Light Bank,	2,000
200 Ditto—each 1 share of $100, of the Bank of Louisiana,	20,000
200 Ditto—each 1 share of $100, of the New Orleans Bank,	20,000
150 Ditto—each 1 share of $100 of the Union Bank of Florida	15,000
600 Prizes.	$1,500,000

Tickets $20—No Shares.

The whole of the Tickets, with their Numbers, as also those containing the Prizes, will be examined and sealed by the Commissioners appointed under the Act, previously to their being put into the wheels. One wheel will contain the whole of the Numbers, the other will contain SIX HUNDRED PRIZES, and the first 600 Numbers that shall be drawn out, will be entitled to such PRIZE as may be drawn to its number, and the fortunate holders of such Prizes will have such property transferred to them immediately after the Drawing, *unincumbered, and without any deductions!*

May 7, 1839. 45-t1D

Blanks for sale at this Office.

Commission and Forwarding Business.

THE Subscribers have established themselves in Wilmington for the transaction of the above business, and solicit a share of public patronage.—Having been accustomed to the business, and intending to devote their attention exclusively to it, they pledge themselves to give satisfaction to those who may patronize them. Merchants living in the interior may rely on having prompt and early advices of arrival and shipment of their Goods, and those who supply themselves with Groceries from Wilmington, will be regularly advised of arrivals, and the state of the market. Strict attention will also be given to the sale of Produce, Lumber, Timber, &c.

McGARY & McTAGGART.

Wilmington, May 20, 1839. 46tf

Piano Fortes.

AN Agency is appointed in Fayetteville for the sale of the most approved New York Piano Fortes. They will be sold at the lowest New York prices, with expense of transportation, and warranted. If not satisfactory, they may be returned. They will be packed for safe transportation to any part of the State. They may be seen at the Female Seminary, where purchasers are invited to call, or in time of vacation, on Mr. S. T. Hawley.

June 5, 1839. 48tf

SPRING AND SUMMER
GOODS.

PETER P. JOHNSON has just received his Spring and Summer GOODS, consisting of a General Assortment of British and American

DRY GOODS,
HATS, SHOES & BONNETS,

Which he respectfully invites his friends and former customers to call and examine, as his Stock is entirely new.

April 20, 1839. 42tf

SADDLES, HARNESS, &c.

I HAVE on hand, and will sell at low prices,
3 sett Coach Harness,
4 " Gig do
1 " Buggy do
1 double sett Carryall Harness,
1 full do Wagon do.

—ALSO—

SADDLES, BRIDLES, &c., all manufactured in this place, by first rate workmen, and sold on account of the Executrix.

AMOS KIMBALL.

May 18, 1839. 46-tf

SPRING GOODS.

WE have received and are now opening our SPRING SUPPLY, which comprises a large and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Boots and Shoes, Leghorn and Tuscan Bonnets, Fur, Wool and Palm Leaf Hats, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Cotton and Wool Cards, Drugs and Medicines, Paints, &c.

Also,

60 BAGS Rio and Laguira COFFEE,
18 hhds. New Orleans & Porto Rico Sugars,
125 casks Nails,
200 pair bright Traces,
12 qr. casks Malaga and Madeira Wine,
100 dozen Weeding Hoes,
25 do. Patent and Dutch Scythes,
5 hhds. Crockery,
30 boxes Window Glass,
10 do Collins' and King's Axes,

Which we offer at WHOLESALE, at a small advance for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

NOTT & STARR.

Fayetteville, April 2, 1839. 39tf

FOR SALE,

750 SACKS SALT,
500 bushels Alum do,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron,
40 kegs Nails, assorted,
10 hhds. Porto Rico & St. Croix Sugar,
40 bags Rio Coffee,
10 hhds. new crop Molasses,

Together with a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of other articles of

GROCERIES.

The Subscriber has also received his SPRING SUPPLY of seasonable

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE, CUTLERY,
Crockery-Ware, Patent Medicines, Boots, Shoes and Slippers, Fur and Palm Leaf Hats, &c. &c.,

All of which will be sold at LOW PRICES at Wholesale or Retail.

G. B. ATKINS.

Foot of Hay Mount.

April 3, 1839. 39tf

MEDICAL COLLEGE,
IN RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

THE next Winter Term of Lectures in the Medical Department of Hampden Sydney College, at Richmond, will commence on Monday, October 21st, 1839, and continue until the last of February following.

AUG'S L. WARNER, M. D., Professor of Surgery and Surgical Anatomy.

JNO. CULLEN, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.

TH. JOHNSON, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.

L. W. CHAMBERLAYNE, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

R. L. BOHANNAN, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

SOCRATES MAUPIN, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

The College Infirmary, attached to the College Building, has been in successful operation for the last eight months, and furnishes constantly a number of interesting Medical and Surgical Cases,—to which the Student has access at all hours.

The College Infirmary, together with the Alms House, Penitentiary and Armory, (which are all under the charge of two of the Professors,) will afford the student an opportunity of witnessing the various diseases incident to a Southern climate. The abundance of materials for Anatomical purposes, and the reduced price at which they are furnished, will enable the student to acquire an intimate knowledge of the anatomy of the human body and the use of Surgical Instruments.

During the last Winter Course of Lectures, from the number of Surgical cases admitted into the Infirmary, the Professor of Surgery was enabled to exhibit before the class nearly all the important Surgical operations upon the *living subject;* and from the growing popularity of the Infirmary, there is reason to believe that hereafter the Surgical cases in the House will greatly increase.

Good Boarding, including fuel, lights, servant's attendance, &c. can be obtained in this city for *Four Dollars* per week.

We are authorized to state that a full Course of Lectures in this Institution will be received as equivalent to one in the following Medical Schools: University of Pennsylvania. Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, Medical College of the State of South Carolina, Transylvania University, Lexington, Kentucky; University of Maryland, &c. &c.

The Professor of Anatomy will open the Dissecting rooms of the College on the first of October.

AUG'S L. WARNER, M. D.,
Dean of the Medical Faculty.

Richmond, May 17th, 1839. 47—6m